The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,640.—New Series.

BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1870.

Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52	0
——— including postage	„ 72	0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town	„ 28	0
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First insertion	Rs. 5	0
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per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½ „ „
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam ship HIMALAYA, 1,341 tons, 250 H.P., Commander J. H. Atkinson, will be despatched on the 13th September 1870, at noon.

	Sept.		Sept.
Leave Bombay	13	Leave Galle	20
„ Carwar	14	„ Negapatam	23
„ Mangalore	15	„ Madras	26
„ Cannanore	16	„ Coconada	28
„ Calicut	16	„ Vizagapatam	29
„ Beypore	16	„ Bimlipatam	29
„ Cochin	17	„ Gopalpore	30
„ Tuticorin	18		Oct.
„ Colombo	19	Arrive Calcutta	2

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherry district, Bangalore and Madras who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route picking up the Steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busseorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching a. Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Saturday at 4 P.M.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Cottier, will be despatched on the 10th September 1870, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL).

THE Steam Navigation Company of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO and Co. of GENOA, will despatch, on the 15th of each month, one of their four New Steamers, viz. :—

INDIA	Capt. Dodero	2,000 Tons
ASIA	Capt. ———	2,000 Tons
PERSIA	Capt. Crocco	2,000 Tons
ARABIA	Capt. Buzzolino	2,090 Tons

FROM BOMBAY TO GENOA

calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA, MESSINA, NAPLES, and LEGHORN.

These Steamers, especially built for Passenger Traffic and fitted out with elegance, and comfort, offer superior accommodation to 1st, 2nd and 3rd class Passengers.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines.	£4	Without Food.
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Alexandria	39	25		9-10	
Messina	45	32		12	
Naples	47	33		13	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles with transhipment at Genoa	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers are allowed to break their voyage at any of the abovenamed Mediterranean Ports, and to resume it by any of the Company's Steamers to the port of destination marked on their Tickets.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the Passage Money.

In accordance with the above, the s. s. ASIA will be despatched to Genoa on the 15th October next.

For prospectus, rates of freight and further particulars apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 17th August 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE

(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA (in case of need), and MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for the above, and most other Continental Ports and also to Liverpool. They have further made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at destination.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped to the Continent by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles ¾ per cent.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.	
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15	£ 5	Without food
„ Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10	£ 8	
„ Port Said	£ 42	£ 24	£ 9	
„ Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36	£ 14	

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

The Company issue Return Tickets available for six months, deducting 20 per cent from the cost of the Return Passage.

The Steamers carry both Doctor and Stewardess.

Departures from Marseilles on the 1st and from Bombay about the 7th of each month.

In accordance with the above, the s. s. BYZANTIN, 700 Tons, Captain Candolle, will be despatched on or about the 7th October next.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 7th September 1870.

THE BYCULLA STUDIO will be CLOSED during the Rains from THIS DATE, and will open in East Street, Poona.

W. G. STRETTON.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

PUBLISHED by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

THE DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT gives the MAXIMUM PRICES of all the ARTICLES sold in the ARTHUR CRAWFORD MARKETS. Delivered daily to Subscribers to the "Bombay Gazette" for ONE RUPEE a MONTH. Single Copies, One Anna each. Those wishing to subscribe will please apply to the Manager. "Bombay Gazette."

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the prilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Press.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1869.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, take cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Canal.

Rates of Fare for Passengers.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £50; 2nd class £35.
To Suez—1st class £40; 2nd class £22 10s.
To Trieste (exclusive of Transit)—1st class £53; 2nd class £34.
Exclusive of Wines.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 8th June 1870.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear :—

REQUIREMENTS.

½ Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Bag with straps.
½ „ Under Vests.	1 Maud.
½ „ Linen Collars.	1 Inverness Cape.
1 „ Fine Cotton Socks.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
1 „ Fine Merino Socks.	2 Overland Trunks.
½ „ Fine Merino Drawers.	1 Clothes Bag.
1 „ Colored Handkerchiefs.	1 Travelling Hat.
½ „ White Cambric.	1 Courier Bag.
1 Overland Suit.	1 Easy Chair.
2 Sleeping Suits.	1 Umbrella.
2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1 Pair of Brushes.
6 Scarfs and Ties.	Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT and COMPANY.

No. 5, Forbes Street.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 10th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a large quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, such as grey shirtings, T cloths, madapollams, &c.

L B C— 469 & 507—2 cases	200 pieces white jaconets 20 yds. 40 inches			L 75.
Ditto— 473 & 511—2 ditto	ditto	ditto		L 85.
Ditto— 477 & 515—2 ditto	ditto	ditto		L 95.
Ditto— 481 & 519—2 ditto	ditto	ditto		L 105.
Ditto— 485 & 523—2 ditto	ditto	ditto		L 115.
Ditto— 489 & 527—2 ditto	ditto	ditto		L 125.
S B F —2221-3 —3 ditto	300 pieces white mulls 20 yards 40 inches.			
Ditto—2344-6 —3 ditto	120 pieces each fine Sacharilla book muslins 12 yards 45 inches.			
Ditto—2356 —1 ditto	150 pieces each mull jubilli cords 10 yards 40 inches.			
Ditto—2400 —1 ditto	120 ditto white Bishop's lawn.			

At 1 P.M.

A handsome flea-bitten grey Arab horse, quiet, sound, a perfect pigsticker, goes well in harness, and carries a Lady.

AUCTION SALE OF COAL.

On SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Victoria Bunder, Colaba, on account of the concerned—

About 200 tons of North Wales Main Coals.

NOTICE.

TO PRINTERS, STATIONERS, PAPER DEALERS, AND OTHERS.

AUCTION SALE OF PRINTING AND WRITING PAPERS.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, on SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 2 P.M., (if a suitable offer be not previously made), the following quantities of the undernoted excellent and useful PAPERS, viz. :—

1000 reams double foolscap, 24 by 15½, about 12 lbs.
150 ditto machine-made demy, laid flat, 20 by 15½, 25½ lbs.
150 ditto double foolscap, blue, 26½ by 17, 25½ lbs.
100 ditto creamlaid overland note-paper.
50 ditto coloured demy 24½ by 18, 14 lbs.

Samples may be inspected at Messrs. Bennett & Co.'s Office.

AUCTION SALE of NEW MALVERN DOG CARTS, &c.

On SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at their rooms, on account and risk of Bomanjee Dossabhoy, Commission Agent.

2 new first-class English-built Malvern dog-carts, with lancewood shafts, patent axles, lamps, &c., complete by Windower.

1 case superior holly buggy whips.
1 do. do. Chamois leathers.
1 do. do. harness liquid.
6 sets of do. buggy harness.

Also,

On account of whom it may concern—

1 new first-class English-built circular glass fronted miniature brougham, by Argentine Company.
1 do. do. do. mail phaeton, by ditto
1 do. do. do. Buggy, by Bennett and Botwood.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

On TUESDAY the 13th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Shaik Mahomed bin Gulam Mohadin Kelseyker, the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Mohaidin Khan bin Mahomed Alikhan the mortgagor the following landed property viz. :—All that piece or parcel of land or Government ground, with the message, tenement, or dwelling house built thereon, situate, lying, and being without the Fort of Bombay, at Rungary Molla or Mahomed Bowa Khanday Street, registered in the Books of the Collector of Rent and Ground Rent, under No. 1,444, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 44, containing by admeasurement 85 5/9 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows : that is to say on or towards the east by sweepers passage, on or towards the west by Rungare Molla or Mahomed Bowa Khanday Street, on or towards the north by the house of Mamon Abba Dada, and on or towards the south by the house of Khutry Abba Jooma.

AUCTION SALE of HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATED GLASS and PORCELAINWARE, &c., at CUMBALLA.

On WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the handsome household furniture, plated glass and porcelainware, &c., the property of A. J. Kinloch, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

No Catalogues and the property will be on view 3 days before the day of sale.

Bombay, 8th September 1870. BENNETT & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE first-class Steamer BYZANTIN, Captain Candolle, will be despatched on or about the 15th instant. For Treasure, Freight, and Passage apply KUNKLER, PREISWERCK & Co. to Elphinstone Circle.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship SALADIN, arrived from London, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS at once to take DELIVERY, otherwise the same will be landed and warehoused, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Rankin will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

BLAY & MACKINTOSH,
Agents for Captain Rankin,

Bombay, 7th September 1870.

BOMBAY, BARODA, and CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—BANDORA FEAST.—On SUNDAY next the 11th instant, ADDITIONAL TRAINS will be RUN between the Marine Lines and Bandora and Intermediate Stations. For particulars see Advertisements at Stations.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 6th September 1870.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Banks will be CLOSED on MONDAY the 19th, to THURSDAY the 22nd instant (both days inclusive), for the PAPETI and the PARSEE NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS :—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
J. F. MOIR, Agent.

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China,
ROBT. CAMPBELL, Agent.

For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
JAMES SIMPSON, Agent.

For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.

For the National Bank of India (Limited),
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

For the Agra Bank (Limited),
EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
R. STEVENSON, Agent.

Bombay, 7th September 1870.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the PARTNERSHIP formerly carried on between JEHANGIERJEE FRAMJEE JUSSAWALLA and the late JAMSETJEE COWASJEE JUSSAWALLA, in Bombay and elsewhere, under the Names and Styles of JEHANGIER NUSSERWANJEE & Co. and JEHANGIER & Co., was FINALLY DISSOLVED by mutual consent on the 3rd day of November 1869. The business of the said Firms will continue to be carried on as follows :—At Bombay, Lahore, Meean Meer, Sealkote, Delhi, Ferozepoor and Jullunder, by Cowasjee Jamsetjee, Dhunjeebhoy Jamsetjee and Ruttonjee Jamsetjee—in Bombay in the name of Jamsetjee Cooverjee's Sons, and elsewhere under the name of Jamsetjee's Sons. And at Bombay, Kurrachee, Sukkur, Mooltan, Peshawur, Rawul Pindee and Murree Hills, by Jehangier Framjee—In Bombay under the name of Jehangier Framjee & Co., and elsewhere as Jehangier & Co. The Outstandings of the late Firm in Bombay will be recovered by Jamsetjee Cooverjee's Sons only. The debts of the Bombay Firm will be paid by Jehangier Framjee and Jamsetjee Cooverjee's Executors. All other Claims against the said Firms are to be made, and all debts due to the said Firms are to be paid to the continuing Firms respectively.—Dated this 7th day of September 1870.

JEHANGIER FRAMJEE,
COWASJEE JAMSETJEE JUSSAWALLA,
DHUNJEEBHOY JAMSETJEE JUSSAWALLA, by his Constituted, Attorney, Cowasjee Jamsetjee Jussawalla,
RUTTONJEE JAMSETJEE JUSSAWALLA,
Sons and Executors of the late Jamsetjee Cooverjee Jussawalla.

TO LET, shortly, a GROUND FLOOR and FOUR STORIES of a HOUSE in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariat, which can be inspected daily from 10 to 4 P.M. For further information apply to the Owner (on the First Storey of the house occupied by Messrs. THOMSON & Co., Chemists and Druggists) on MONDAY and THURSDAY, between the hours of 4 and 5 P.M.

The Ground Floor is well adapted for Offices, Show-room or Godown. Each Storey can be let separately at Rs. 250 a month.

PERFUMERY,

A fresh supply of the delightful

ESSENCES FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF,

manufactured by

WARRICK FRERES, NICE.

Comprehending

Frangipanni,	Marechale,	Portugal,
Geranium,	Millefleurs.	Reine des Alpes,
Heliotrope,	Mousseline,	Rose,
Jasmin,	Patchouli,	Violet,

unequalled for

STRENGTH, PERMANENCE, AND FRAGRANCE.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Bottles of ¼ imperial Pint, each...	2 12	3 0
Do. Do. per dozen	30 0	33 0

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WATSON AND SONS.

TENTH ADVERTISEMENT.

HAT DEPARTMENT.

BOYS' SOFT FELT HATS, Nearly indestructable and most comfortable for Children.

BOYS' BLACK FELT, size 18⅞ inch,...Rs. 2

BOYS' BLACK FELT, size 19¼ inch,...Rs. 2

BOYS' BLACK FELT, size 19⅝ inch,...Rs. 2

BOYS' BLACK FELT, size 20 inch,...Rs. 2

BOYS' BLACK FELT, size 20½ inch,...Rs. 2

BOYS' DRAB FELT, size 18⅞ inch,...Rs. 2

BOYS' DRAB FELT, size 19¼ inch,...Rs. 2

BOYS' DRAB FELT, size 19⅝ inch,...Rs. 2

BOYS' DRAB FELT, size 20 inch,...Rs. 2

BOYS' DRAB FELT, size 20½ inch,...Rs. 2

BOYS' BLACK FELT, with blue band and buckle.

BOYS' BLACK FELT, size 18⅞ inch, ..Rs. 2

BOYS' BLACK FELT, size 19¼ inch,..Rs. 2 8

BOYS' BLACK FELT, size 19⅝ inch,..Rs. 2 8

BOYS' BLACK FELT, size 20 inch...Rs. 2 8

BOYS' BLACK FELT, size 20½ inch,..Rs. 2 8

BOYS' DRAB FELT, with blue band and buckle.

BOYS' DRAB FELT, size 18⅞ inch,..Rs. 2 8

BOYS' DRAB FELT, size 19¼ inch,..Rs. 2 8

BOYS' DRAB FELT, size 19⅝ inch,..Rs. 2 8

BOYS' BRAB FELT, size 20 inch,..Rs. 2 8

BOYS' DRAB FELT, size 20½ inch,..Rs. 2 8

BOYS' STIFF FELT HATS.

BOYS' BLACK OXFORD, size 18⅞ inch,...Rs. 2 8

BOYS' BLACK OXFORD, size 19¼ inch,...Rs. 2 8

BOYS' BLACK OXFORD, size 19⅝ inch,...Rs. 2 8

BOYS' BLACK OXFORD, size 20 inch,...Rs. 2 8

BOYS' BLACK OXFORD, size 20½ inch,...Rs. 2 8

BOYS' DRAB OXFORD, size 18⅞ inch,...Rs. 2 8

BOYS' DRAB OXFORD, size 19¼ inch,...Rs. 2 8

BOYS' DRAB OXFORD, size 19⅝ inch,...Rs. 2 8

BOYS' DRAB OXFORD, size 20 inch,...Rs. 2 8

WATSON AND SONS,
CORNER OF RAMPART ROW.

NOTICES.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT THE BROACH AND AKOLA EXHIBITIONS 1868.

GOLD KEYLESS HUNTERS and SEMI-HUNTERS, Plain or Engine-turned Cases. Rs. 225.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

LADY'S small GOLD HUNTERS, Enamelled and Jewelled Cases. Rs. 150.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER KEYLESS HUNTERS, 1st quality, Patent Lever, extra finished. Rs. 100.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER HUNTERS, Patent Lever, 3/4 plate, in strong good Silver Cases, Engine-turned, very serviceable, warranted for two years. Rs. 50.

The same Watch, Keyless. Rs. 70.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Octagon or Round, imitation Walnut, 8-days, with Bell. Rs. 25.
FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

GEORGE NICOLL AND Co.,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
24. MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.
1, EAST STREET, POONA.
ELPHINSTONE STREET, KURRACHEE.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY,

No. 9, MARINE STREET.

WENHAM LAKE ICE on SALE, wholesale and retail.

Pass Books for Monthly Credit Accounts available.

Particular attention paid to the execution of out-station orders.

Orders from out-stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

Orders by Telegraph should mention Bombay reference.

TOBACCO on SALE at the WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 9, Marine Street, Fort.

GOLDEN ORANGE HONEY DEW, 1 to 5 lbs., Rs. 1-8 per lb., 20 lbs. and upwards Re. 1 per lb.

VIRGINIA PLUM, 1 to 5 lbs. Re. 1 per lb.; 20 lbs. and upwards 14 annas per pound.

Orders from Out-Stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

SUNDRY ARTICLES of American Import on SALE at the WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 9, Marine Street, Fort.

Kerosine Oil—best refined.	
900 Ash oars, 9 to 18 feet long	5 as. per foot.
100 barrels Navy Bread, 8,703 lbs.	Rs. 10 per cwt.
Platform Scales, weighing 1,200 lbs.	„ 125 each.
Do. „ 800 „	„ 100 „
American Union Scales	„ 30 „
Cheap Tea Scales, 8 lbs.	„ 15 „
Do. 4 „	„ 10 „
Post-office Scales, ½ oz.	„ 10 „
Preserved Lobsters, 1 lb. tins	„ 6 per doz.
Do. Oysters, „	„ 6 „
Condensed Milk „	„ 12 „
American Cheese	„ 1 per lb.

Orders from Out-Stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

KEROSINE OIL STREET LAMPS.—The undersigned have in stock a large supply of Victoria and Washington Street Lamps, as well as the internal parts of Victoria Street Lamps, which can be used in any ordinary Street lantern

The Victoria or Washington Street Lamps are in extensive use in Bombay, throughout the Presidency, and in the Native States. They are adapted for Verandahs, Gardens, or any out-door lighting where a lamp is required that neither wind nor rain affects.

Orders from Out-Stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

FARNHAM & Co.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium and large.

Wilkinson's Bronchio-Thoracic Lozenges.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy, remedy in Irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public, speakers and vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

Whitmore's Stomachic and Liver Pills.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting Digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c. arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium and large.

They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

Bombay :—

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla and Fort, Poona.

And of the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

NOTICES.

ALL PERSONS who may have PAID PREMIUM to the ex Directors of the BOMBAY BRANCH of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY (in Liquidation) are requested to apply for REFUND of the same forthwith.

This Notice does not apply to Premium paid on Policies effected in the Indian Laudable and Mutual Assurance Society and Oriental Life Insurance Company.

C. H. OGBOURNE,
Attorney for the Official Liquidators.

Calcutta, 5th August 1870.

COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES—LYONS.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the above-mentioned MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY are now prepared to accept Risks and grant Policies on every kind of Produce, either by Steamer or by Sailing Vessel to any Port.

All risks accepted by the Compagnie Lyonnaise d'Assurances Maritimes are participated in equally by the following old-established French Companies, viz. :—

Le Lloyd Francais, established 33 years.

La Compagnie Francaise, established 10 years.

Bombay, 19th April 1870. GADDUM & Co.

RE DAVID LAUCHLAN, DECEASED.—PURSUANT to Act XXVIII of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled, "The Trustee's and Mortgagee's Powers Act 1866," NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons being Creditors of, or otherwise having Claims upon or against the Estate of DAVID LAUCHLAN, formerly of No. 7 Spencer Villas, Saint James' Road, Croydon, but late of No. 3 Elgin Villas, Elgin Road, Addiscombe, Croydon, in the County of Surrey, deceased, who died at Elgin-place aforesaid on the 30th day of October 1869, and Letters of Administration of whose personal Estate and Effects (with the Exemplification of the Probate of the last Will and Testament of the said deceased, issued out of the Principal Registry of Her Majesty's Court of Probate in England, annexed,) were on the 13th day of August 187 granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, to HENRY RENDALL CORMACK, of Bombay, British merchant, a Partner in Firm of Messrs Sir Charles Forbes & Co., and one of the Constituted Attorneys of Mary Anne Lauchlan, widow, the relict, the sole Executrix named in the last Will and Testament of the said David Lauchlan, deceased, are required on or before the 17th day of September 1870 to send to Messrs RIMINGTON, HORE and LANGLEY, of Bombay, Proctors for the said Administrator, the particulars of their Claim upon or against the said Estate, and that at the expiration of such time the Administrator will hand over the whole of the Assets of the said deceased to the said Mary Anne Lauchlan, as such Executrix as aforesaid, having regard to the Claims of which he shall then have notice. ALL PERSONS INDEBTED to the said Estate, or having property of the deceased in their hands, are hereby required forthwith to pay or account for said debts or property to the said Administrator.—Dated this 17th day of August 1870.

RIMINGTON, HORE, & LANGLEY,
Applicant's Proctors.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine up to 1 P.M. on Monday next, the 12th instant, from parties wishing to supply STEAM TONNAGE for the conveyance from Cannanore to Hongkong of the 13th Regiment Native Infantry, of the strength as per margin, and bringing back the 29th Regiment from Hongkong to Bombay (strength similar more or less to the former Regiment).

8 European Commissioned Officers
913 Non-Commissioned Rank and File. } Natives.
90 Public and Private Followers. }
6 Horses.

2. The Vessels taken up will be required to be docked if necessary and proceed hence to Cannanore to embark the Troops.

3. The Masters or Agents of Vessels tendering are requested to state when their respective Vessels will be ready to leave this for Cannanore.

4. Tenders should specify the rate (a lump sum) at which the above duty could be performed, or the charge for each non-commissioned rank and file, public and private follower or horse with or without provisions coals, fittings, &c.

5. It will be optional with Government to find provisions, fittings, coal, and such additional water tanks as may be necessary, but it will be compulsory that all water tanks on board the Vessel in excess will be made available for the use of the Troops, and it should be stated in the Tenders to what extent this accommodation will be afforded.

6. If it will be decided by Government that the Agents or Masters of Vessels tendering will be required to supply provisions, such provisions will be subject to the usual survey.

7. Ventilation to be cut and such cabin fittings, &c., removed from the 'tween decks (as may be recommended by the Committee of Survey) and afterwards replaced solely at the expense of the Owners.

8. The Agent for Transports will furnish any further necessary information for parties tendering.

9. The expense attending stamp fees affixed to Charter-parties as well as to counterparts (of Vessels taken up) to be borne by the Owners or Masters tendering.

10. The Superintendent of Marine reserves to himself the right of declining any tender without assigning cause for so doing.

11. The words "Tender for Troops" should be superscribed on the Cover.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 5th September 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At a large MEETING of POLICYHOLDERS of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and its ASSOCIATED OFFICES to-day, Mr. JAMES THOMSON in the Chair, the following RESOLUTIONS were adopted :—

1. "That the Policyholders approve and accept the scheme of reconstruction prepared by the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company, and now submitted to the Meeting, subject to such modifications as may be found expedient, and be sanctioned by the Court of Chancery."

2. "That this Meeting earnestly impress upon the Policyholders the importance of sending in their individual assents to the scheme as speedily as possible, so as to strengthen the hands of the Committee in carrying the same into effect."

3. "That the Policyholders consider it desirable and agree to pay the premiums due on their respective Policies to an account to be opened at the Bank of England and the Agra Bank, Limited, in the names of Messrs. Thomson, Bell, and Major-General Cunningham, three of the Members of the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company; the premiums to be returned, in case the Scheme of Reconstruction should not be carried out, without deduction of any kind."—*Times*, 29th April 1870.

The AGRA BANK, Limited, is PREPARED to RECEIVE PREMIA on Policies in the above Company, in terms of the foregoing Resolutions.

EDWARD MORRISS,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).

The following are the DATES of SAILING of this Company's Steamers :—

FROM CALCUTTA.

For CHITTAGONG and AKYAB, 5th and 19th August, and nd, 16th, and 30th September.

For AKYAB, RANGOON and MOULMEIN, 10th and 24th August, and 7th and 21st September.

For RANGOON and MOULMEIN, 3rd 17th and 31st August, and 14th and 28th September,

For STRAITS, calling at Rangoon and Moulmein, 17th August, and 14th September.

For PORT BLAIR and CAMORTA, 5th August, and 2nd and 30th September.

For BOMBAY, calling at Gopaulpore, Bimlipatam, Vizagapatam, Coconada, Madras, Negapatam, Galle, Colombo, Tuticorin, Cochin, or Narrakel, (and weather permitting Beypore, Calicut, Cannanore and Mangalore,) and Carwar, 9th and 23rd August, and 6th and 20th September.

FROM BOMBAY.

For CALCUTTA, calling at the same ports as the Steamers from Calcutta for Bombay, 2nd, 16th, and 30th August, and 13th and 27th September.

For KURRACHEE, 6th, 13th, 20th, and 27th August, and 3rd, 10th, 17th, and 26th September.

For PERSIAN GULF, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah, and carrying Passengers and Cargo for Bagdad, 6th and 20th August, and 3rd and 17th September.

FROM MADRAS.

For RANGOON, calling at Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam and Bimlipatam, 13th August, and 10th September.

Managing Agents............Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co., Calcutta.

Agents at Madras...... ....Messrs. BINNY & Co.

„ Bombay... ......Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL and Co.

SPENCER'S

PATENT MAGNETIC

PURIFYING

WATER FILTERS.

No. 1.........Rs. 20 | No. 2.........Rs. 28 | No. 3.........Rs. 38

No. 1, covered with basketwork ....Rs. 22.

The Magnetic Filter deprives the most impure water of colour, taste, or odour, by destroying its organic matter, so that river, bog, or stagnant water of the most impure character is rendered as bright and healthful as spring water.

The purifying powers of the Magnetic material are indestructible by any amount of use.

"Beyond question the great sanitary discovery of the age."—Dr. Macdowell.

"Previously to Mr. Spencer's mode, there was practically no such thing as purifying impure water."—Professor G. Wilson, Edinburgh.

"I cannot describe Mr. Spencer's purified bog water by any terms short of admiration."—Professor Clark, of Aberdeen, to the Corporation of Liverpool.

"I can only describe the action which took place on passing this sewage water through a small filter—as magical."—Sir M. Digby Wyatt.

"It is the most remarkable thing I ever witnessed, and I did not think it would produce this extraordinary effect."—Parliamentary Evidence of Mr. T. Hawksley, C.E., 1867.

"My Magnetic Filter has continued to purify water for ten years without change or cleansing."—Mr. James Simpson, C.E., London.

"The only Filters that do really purify water."—Mr. J. Farrar, C.E., Bury.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY.

22 Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels and every description of engineering plant, for the repairs of steamers &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles, on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention :—

Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's) complete in Cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Best Triesties Flour in barrels at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes, of sizes.

Anti-Corrosive Paint.	Fire Engines complete.
Corrugated Hoop Iron.	Patent Water Closets.
Jim Crows.	Traversing Screw Jacks
Smiths' English Bellows.	Corrugated Iron.
Canvas.	Belting of sizes.
Rollers, Skins.	Clear Cloth.
Bundling Twine.	Paper for Mill use.
Portland Cement.	Iron Tanks of sizes.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.	Fire Bricks.
Wire Netting.	Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N. B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

NOTICES.

H. M. S. FORTE.

THE AMATEURS of the above Ship beg to announce that, in consequence of their great success, they will give ANOTHER PERFORMANCE at the THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD, in AID of the WIDOW and ORPHAN SOCIETY, on THURSDAY, September 8th, on which occasion, in addition to a MINSTREL ENTERTAINMENT, two NEW FARCES will be produced. Second Time of SIMON LEE.

Tickets obtainable at Soundy and Co.'s, the London Hotel, the Divan Exchange, and at the doors.

Doors open at 8 P.M.; Performance will commence 8-30.

MR. H. B. ADDIS,
CIVIL ENGINEER,
No. 18, Sassoon's Buildings, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay,

Is prepared to enter into CONTRACTS, and GRANT LICENSES, for the CONSTRUCTION and USE of Mr. W. J. ADDIS' PATENT SINGLE RAIL SYSTEM, to parties requiring Tramway accommodation in their respective quarters. Localities visited, and Estimates furnished.

21st April 1870.

Agents required up-country. Terms on application.

MESSRS. Wm. WATSON & Co., Custom House Agents, Land, Pass through the Custom House, and Forward Goods, Packages, &c., to their destination, and ship Packages, &c., for England or elsewhere.

Messrs. W. W. & Co. are also conducting a General Agency Business, in all its different departments.

Goods of every description, obtainable in Bombay, supplied to up-country Messes, Residents, Contractors, and others. Machinery, Agricultural Implements, &c., &c., imported through their English Correspondents at the request of Constituents.

Passages secured in, and all information furnished regarding, the various Steamers now trading with this Port.

23, Apollo Street, Bombay.

ALLAN'S CYCLONIAN WATERPROOF SUITS, made expressly to resist the severest weather, warranted not to stick together, and will last for years.

Black Coat, Leggings, and Cap	Rs. 30
Drab ditto ditto	35

For Waterproof Suit send size of chest, height, and Cash.

A few Waterproof Saddle Covers.

A JOB LOT OF SCOTCH TWEED'S, at reduced prices for monsoon wear.

Double breasted Coat and Trousers	Rs. 20
Fancy dark silk mixed Tweeds	
Double breasted Coat and Trousers	30
Drab and Brown Alpine Hats	Rs. 5 to 6
Black Merino Cork lined Hats	7

HOSIERY, English-made Shirts, Collars, and Fancy Ties, Merino and Woollen Hose, Merino and Wool Under Shirts, Cotton and Woollen Sleeping Suits, from Rs. 12 to Rs. 18.

SPLENDID LARGE CARPETS, 30 by 22, 10 by 7, and 6-6 by 4-6, Portmanteaus, Coupling Straps, Scotch Mauds and Rail Rugs.

Terms Cash.

17 Apollo Street. A. ALLAN.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,

APOLLO HOUSE,
BOMBAY.

			Rs. a.
BADHAM'S	Celebrated	Wove Flannel Shirts	9 0
BADHAM'S	„	Silk and Wool	9 8
BADHAM'S	„	Indian Shirt	7 0
BADHAM'S	„	French Colored Shirts	65 0 per doz.
BADHAM'S	„	White Shirts	60 0 „
BADHAM'S	„	Overland Suits	35 0
BADHAM'S	„	Travelling Suits	35 0
BADHAM'S	„	Silk & Wool Sleeping Suits	20
BADHAM'S	„	All Wool Sleeping Suits	18 0
BADHAM'S	„	Indian Suits for Sleeping	16 0
BADHAM'S	„	Serge Suits	40 0

HOSIERS, GLOVERS AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.

By appointment

To His Excellency the GOVERNOR GENERAL of INDIA.

THE TWENTY-FIVE LAKH LOAN CASE.

Now Ready, at *Bombay Gazette* Office,

JUDGMENTS delivered by Mr. Justice Westropp and Sir Charles Sargent in the case of the

BANK OF BOMBAY

versus

THE ORIENTAL BANKING CORPORATION.

The above have been reprinted in Pamphlet Form, and copies may be had in this Office. Price ONE RUPEE.

Bombay Gazette Office, April 4.

TO MERCHANTS.

For Sale, at the Bombay Gazette Office,
Price Rs. 11.

STREET'S INDIAN and COLONIAL MERCANTILE DIRECTORY for 1870.

Containing the Trade Returns, Tariffs, Populations, names of the leading Merchants and Traders, and much general information valuable to commercial men concerning the chief towns in India, Ceylon, China, Japan, the Eastern Archipelago, Mauritius, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, South Africa, Canada, British Columbia, South and Central America, West Indies, Mediterranean, and the United Kingdom.

In the Directory will be found particulars as to transit and passage rates, concise descriptions of each country and town, and principal products, banks and bank agents, &c., &c.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

Messrs. JEEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have arranged to have Superior ICE CREAMS and WATER ICE always ready at their Tiffin Rooms, at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, at 4 Annas a Glass.

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

(By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel).

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that their FIRST CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS in the commodious premises at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street are open daily, and that Hot-chops, Steaks, and Oysters, &c., &c., are served up in a superior style, at a minute's notice.

The Billiard Room and ordinary Tiffin Room are on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely fitted up private rooms for tiffins.

A First class selection of WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER, &c.

JEWANJEE & Co.

BYCULLA REFRESHMENT ROOMS.

JEWANJEE AND COMPANY, Proprietors of the Byculla Hotel, beg to intimate that they have now OPENED a REFRESHMENT ESTABLISHMENT in connection with their Billiard Room, adjoining the Byculla Hotel, where Steaks, Chops, and other Refreshments can be had at any hour at reasonable prices. Care will be taken to serve only first class meats, and excellent arrangements have been made for cooking at a moment's notice, by means of a patent stove, just received from Europe, any dish in the bill of fare.

Private Rooms have been expressly built for the accommodation of Visitors, in connection with the Billiard Room, which has been refitted, and in which there are now four first-class Billiard Tables, briliantly lighted with Gas.

Wines and Spirits and American Drinks of every description can be had at the bar of the Billiard Rooms.

THE POONA HOTEL,

(Close to the Poona Boating Club House),
By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors of Byculla Hotel.

JEWANJEE & Co., in again thanking their Patrons of last Season, would beg to remind the Gentry of Bombay and Poona of the superior accommodation for Visitors afforded by the Poona Hotel. The Hotel contains spacious Rooms, well adapted to the accommodation of Families, and has been fitted up in a style which ensures the comfort of Visitors. An important feature is the exceedingly pleasant situation of the building—close to the Bund, with a large Garden running down to the river's side. The Poona Boating Club's premises are close to the Hotel, and the Crews practise in front of the Building.

The Table is supplied in first class style, and the Wines, &c., are of the finest quality.

By unremitting attention to the wishes and comfort of Visitors, Jewanjee & Co. hope to merit a continuance of the favours of their former Patrons, and to maintain the reputation of the Poona Hotel as being the best in Poona.

June 29, 1870.

ENGLISH HOTEL,

BRITISH HOTEL LANE,
APOLLO STREET.

THIS Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay.

The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience, and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises. The Table will be found to be abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The Wines, Liquors, and Beer are of the very best description, supplied from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental Markets. The Proprietor confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated, and within five minutes of the Railway Station and the Apollo Bunder.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL,

WINE & GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY (Ld).
ALLAHABAD BRANCH.

HOTEL DEPARTMENT ONLY.

ALLAHABAD having now become an important city, to meet its growing requirements, the Company has, at considerable expense, enlarged and improved their Hotel by the addition of an upper storey. From its central position, and close proximity to the Railway Station, the Hotel offers to Travellers, wishing to break their journey, a comfortable and quiet resting-place, with Refreshments of the very best.

The Hotel is on the Queen's Road, Allahabad, and within an easy walk of five minutes from the Terminus. It is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner, and suited both for Families and Single Gentlemen; but the upper rooms are more especially adapted for Families, as they can be occupied one, two or three, en suite, with capital Bath Rooms attached. These Rooms are also, without exception, the coolest and most comfortable in the station.

The Wines, Spirits and Beer are selected from the Company's stock in Calcutta, and fresh supplies are sent monthly, thus ensuring to visitors the best and most unexceptionable articles of the kind to be procured in the North-Western Provinces.

A first-class slate Billiard Table is provided for the use of the Residents, and for the amusement during the short interval of Gentlemen passing through. The room is detached, and at some distance from the main building.

Terms—STRICTLY CASH.

FANCY SOAP AND PERFUMERY.

PRIZE MEDALS, 1851, 1853, 1855, 1862, 1867.

F. S. CLEAVER'S

CELEBRATED

PRIZE MEDAL HONEY SOAP.

BROWN WINDSOR, GLYCERINE SOAP, MUSK ROSE WINDSOR, CARBOLIC ACID SOAP, a most perfect Disinfectant, and every description of CHOICE TOILET SOAP, POMADE & PERFUMERY.

32 and 33, RED LION STREET, LONDON, W. C.; PARIS, NEW YORK, & MONTREAL. Bonded Warehouse—LONDON DOCKS.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,

WINE MERCHANTS,

ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA, UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

INDIAN ESTABLISHMENTS.

BOMBAY	Elphinstone Circle.
POONA	East Street.
CALCUTTA	Belatee Bungalow.

WE beg to call the attention of Messes, Clubs and Residents of Western India and Madras to the undermentioned WINES, SPIRITS, &c., which cannot be surpassed at the respective quotations.

N. B.—In all instances we guarantee the quality and purity of our Wines and Spirits, and agree to take back, or exchange, any that may not be approved.

OUR QUOTATIONS for SPARKLING WINES, are for GOOD DELIVERY from our Godowns; the risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

All our choice high class Wines arrive per the Overland Route or via the Suez Canal.

Credit. Rs. a.		Cash. Rs. a.
	CHAMPAGNES.	
32 0	Cordon Bleu, a pure, light dry Wine	28 0
39 0	Light Dry Sillery, more body	35 0
42 0	Silver Neck, with * (star)—brand, Payne & Co.	*38 0
42 0	Gold Neck, ditto ditto drier	38 0
45 0	Gold Neck, with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., selected from one of the first Cuvées of '65 vintage, very dry and choice	40 0
45 0	No. 1 Gold Neck, dry, 1st quality, extremely delicate	40 0
45 0	No. 2 Gold Neck, very dry, ditto ditto	40 0
45 0	No. 3 Gold Neck, extra dry, ditto ditto	40 0
	The peculiar dryness of Nos. 2 and 3 find favour at the Principal Mess Tables and Clubs of Europe.	
	Single Magnums, specially selected from a good Cuvée, suitable for Clubs and Messes. Per case	42 0

** Most of the above in pints at Rs. 3 extra per case of 2 doz. HALF PINTS Champagne at Rs. 9, Rs. 12, and Rs. 15 per dozen.

Credit. Rs. a.		Cash. Rs. a.
	SPARKLING MOSELLES.	
36 0	Crown Brand, fine, recommended	32 0
37 0	Ditto—brand, Payne & Co., Coblentz	34 0
44 0	Ditto Nonpareil, extra superior	39 0
	SPARKLING HOCKS.	
36 0	Crown Brand, fine, recommended	32 0
45 0	Ehrenbreitstein, pale and elegant	40 0
	STILL HOCKS.	
20 0*	Laubenheim, Vintage 1868	18 0
23 0	Bodenthal ditto 1862	20 0
23 0	Geisenheim ditto 1862	21 0
23 0	Erbach ditto 1862	21 0
29 0*	Nierstein ditto 1862	26 0
	STILL MOSELLES.	
23 0	Winningen Vintage 1862	20 0
25 0	Brauenberg ditto 1862	23 0
30 0*	Scharzberg ditto 1862	27 0
28 0	*Stein Wein*, in original bottles, much appreciated.	24 0
	CLARETS.	
12 0	Vin Ordinaire	10 0
15 0	Payne's Medoc	13 0
15 0	Breakfast Claret	13 0
17 0	Saint Julien	15 0
20 0	Batailley	18 0
20 0	Beycheville	18 0
22 0	Chateau Larose	20 0
34 0	Chateau Leoville	28 0
34 0	Chateau Langoa	28 0
	BURGUNDY, SPARKLING.	
42 0	Red, very fruity	36 0
42 0	White, a full flavoured Wine—Brisk	36 0
	SHERRIES. Mark. Seal. Quality and Peculiarity.	
20 0*	B Red—A full flavoured Dinner Wine	18 0
20 0	A Red—Quality as above, but drier	18 0
26 0	C Red—Pale, rich flavoured Dinner Wine.	22 0
27 0	1 White—Pale, delicate and nutty	24 0
30 0*	2 White—Mellow, fine, and dry, recommended	27 0
32 0	3 White—Also very dry and delicate	29 0
33 0	4 White—Vino de Pasto, choice, old and delicate	30 0
33 0	Amontillado, pale, delicate and very dry	30 0
36 0	Manzanilla, pale, old, and very choice. We offer it to those who can appreciate the extremely delicate flavour and dryness peculiar to this Wine	32 0
	PORT. The sole produce of the Upper Douro.	
18 0*	(One Grape,) a full-bodied fruity Wine	16 0
24 0*	(Two Grapes,) a superb full flavoured Wine, very mellow, a good After-Dinner Wine	21 0
30 0	(Three Grapes,) a fine Invalid Port, it possesses a Burgundy flavour with a fine bouquet and good body	27 0
	BRANDIES.	
27 0	Pure Pale Brandy, Trade Mark	24 0
29 0	Ditto ditto Gold Vine Leaf	27 0
32 0	Ditto ditto Green Vine Leaf	29 0
36 0	TENT WINE	32 0
18 0	OLD MARSALA Z.	16 0
25 0	BUCELLAS, light and dry	22 8

Those brands with an * (asterisk) shortly expected.

SUNDRY SPIRITS EXTRA FINE.

DUTCH LIQUEURS.

BASS'S BEER,

Bottled by H. Stone & Co.

Also our own Trade mark, extra Gravity.

Rs. 6 per dozen.....................Quarts.
„ 4 „ ....Pints.
„ 12 „ ....Magnums.

N.B.—The Trade supplied on liberal terms.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY, POONA AND CALCUTTA.

BASS'S BEER IN HOGSHEADS.

THE NEW SEASON'S BEER

Our next shipment is due in all September per "Balkamah."

ORDERS NOW BEING REGISTERED.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY, POONA AND CALCUTTA.

CHAMPAGNE FOR CUP.

CORDON BLEU,

A pure light dry Wine.

Rs. 28 per doz. Cash. *Good delivery.*

This Wine, although cheap, is really a good wholesome Champagne—pure Epernay.

We recommend it for Tiffin or Evening parties.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY, POONA AND CALCUTTA.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES, shipped by Messrs. Frederick Giesler & Co., London :—

Champagne	Quarts, in Cases of	1 doz. Rs. 40 each.
Do.	Pints do.	2 „ „ 43 „
Moselle	Quarts do.	1 „

W. NICOL & Co.

IND COOPE & Co.'s INDIA PALE ALE.—OUR INDIA PALE ALE, Bottled by ourselves, can only be procured in Bombay, through our Sole Agent, Mr. EDULJEE PALLONJEE BOTTLEWALLA.

London, 26th Aug., 1867. IND COOPE & Co.

A NEW SUPPLY of the above celebrated INDIA PALE has just arrived by several vessels, and the undersigned is now prepared to execute orders for any quantity of Quarts or Pints.

EDULJEE PALLONJEE BOTTLEWALLA.

Bombay, 1st September 1870.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned.

		Rs. a.	per doz.
Bass's Beer, bottled by Port of London	quarts	5 4	„
Ditto Ditto Ditto	pints	[illegible]	„
Frederick Geisler & Co.'s Champagne	[illegible]	[illegible] 0	„
Ditto Ditto	[illegible]	22 0	„
Ayla Albrecht & Co. Ditto Chateau D'Ay	quarts	30 0	„
Ditto Ditto Ditto	pints	16 0	„
Sechbach Erlanger & Co.'s Champagne, Imperial, 1st quality	quarts	36 0	„
Ditto ditto 2nd quality	pints	32 0	„
Ditto Sparkling Moselle	quarts	35 0	„
Ditto ditto Hock	quarts	35 0	„
The United Vineyard Proprietors Company of Cognac Brandy		22 0	„

Also,

Hodson's Paint and Varnishes.
David Corsar's Canvass.
Cleaver's Toilet Soap and Perfumery.

Bombay, May, 1870. MARTIN, YOUNG, & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned—

CUNLIFFE DOBSON & Co.'s

Champagne, Quarts	Rs. 40	per doz.
Do. Pints	„ 20	„
Moselle, Quarts	„ 42	„
Brandy „	„ 30	„
Sherry „	„ 25	„
Claret „	„ 23	„

COYLE & Co.'s

Pale Dry Amontillado Sherry	„ 27	„
Port Wine of 1840 Vintage	„ 30	„

LARRONDE FRERES'

St. Julien	„ 12	„
Margaux	„ 17	„
Chateau Leoville	„ 24	„
Old Cognac	„ 20	„
Superior Old Cognac	„ 25	„

DOMINGOS D'ALMEIDA SOARES'

Port Wine of 1815 Vintage	„ 30	„
Do. 1847 do.	„ 24	„

J. J. RONALDSON & SONS'

herry	„ 18	„

REMINGTON & Co.

BENSON'S

WATCHES Of all kinds	CLOCKS Of all kinds.	GOLD JEWELLERY Of the Newest Designs
LEVER.	DRAWING-ROOM.	BRACELETS.
HORIZONTAL.	DINING-ROOM.	BROOCHES.
CHRONOMETER.	CARRIAGE.	EAR-RINGS.
KEYLESS.	CHURCH.	LOCKETS.
CHRONOGRAPH.	HALL AND SHOP.	NECKLACES.

GOLD LEVER HUNTERS 14, 18, 23, and 35 Guineas.
SILVER „ „ 5, 7, 11, and 20 „

Mr. BENSON, who holds the appointment to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, has just published two Pamphlets, enriched and embellished with Illustrations—one upon Watch and Clock Making, and the other upon Artistic Gold Jewellery. These are sent post free on application. Persons living abroad can select the article required, and have it forwarded with perfect safety.

ORDERS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO

25, OLD BOND STREET; and THE CITY STEAM WORKS, 58 & 60, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON;

Or, if preferred, to H. S. King & Co. (late Smith, Elder, & Co.) Bombay, of whom can be obtained the Illustrated Pamphlets.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,

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TO

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN,
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

AND

THE PRINCIPAL LONDON CLUBS—
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THE REFORM CLUB,
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THE UNIVERSITY CLUB,
THE CLEVELAND CLUB,
THE ATHENÆUM CLUB,
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ESTABLISHED IN EUROPE 1815.
LONDON HOUSES :
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ESTABLISHED IN INDIA 1842.

REPRESENTATIVES IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co. are prepared with their imports to meet the tastes of all. Attention is directed to the following list :—

SPARKLING WINES.

Imported via the Suez Canal.

				Pts
CHAMPAGNE : Finest Dry	Magnums	Rs.	74 0	...
Do.	Quarts		36 0	19 8
Fine Sparkling	do.		32 0	17 8
Good do.	do.		27 0	14 8
MOSELLE : Nonpareil, Sparkling	do.		36 0	19 8
Muscatel	do.		32 0	17 8
HOCK : Nonpareil, Sparkling	do.		36 0	19 8

STILL GERMAN WINES.

		Qts.	Pts.
MOSELLE.—BRAUNBERGER	Rs.	25 0	...
HOCK.—JOHANNISBERGER		42 0	22 0
MARCOBRUNNER		34 0	...
FORSTER TRAMINER		34 0	...
RUDESHEIMER		26 0	14 0
HOCHHEIMER		23 0	12 8

BURGUNDIES—RED OR WHITE.

CHAMBERTIN	Rs.	32 0	17 0
NUITS		26 0	...
MACON		21 0	...
CHABLIS		22 0	...

BORDEAUX.

CHATEAU MOUTON,	Gold Capsule	Rs. 30 0	Rs. 16 0
„ RAUZAN,	Black capsule	25 0	14 0
„ LEOVILLE,	Blue capsule	22 0	12 0
„ PALMER,	Blue capsule	22 0	12 0
„ LAROSE,	Yellow capsule	18 8	10 8
ST. JULIEN,	Green capsule	17 0	10 0
CANTENAC,	Red capsule	15 8	9 0
MEDOC,	White capsule	13 8	...
HAUT SAUTERNES,	Red capsule	22 0	12 0

SHERRIES.

A 1 AMONTILLADO, an exquisite Wine	Rs. 38 0
AMONTILLADO, choice and superior	32 0
AMOROSO, full flavored, soft, and pale	28 0
SHERRY, GREEN SEAL, light gold colour	22 0
„ BLUE SEAL, extra pale and dry	22 0
„ BROWN SEAL, dry, pale and delicate	22 0
„ YELLOW SEAL, an excellent Dinner Wine	18 8
„ WHITE SEAL, an ordinary Dinner Wine	15 0
MARSALA, Virgin, Pale	15 8

MADEIRA.

VERY CHOICE EAST INDIA	33

PORTS.

	Qts.	Pts.
VERY OLD FIRM CRUSTED	Rs. 36 0	...
A 1 GOLD SEAL; an Invalid's Wine	30 0	...
BLACK SEAL; a Dessert Wine	24 8	14 0
RED SEAL; a very good Wine	18 0	10 8

SPIRITS.

The Best and Oldest Imported.

COGNAC; superior very Old Pale, Black capsule	Rs. 32
„ Superior, Old Pale, Yellow capsule	28
„ Pale, White capsule	25
RUM; superior Old Jamaica	22
OLD TOM; London Gin	21
WHISKY; Irish	23
„ Scotch	22
GENEVA, in flasks (1 dozen in a case)	19

LIQUEURS.

		Qts.	Pts.
CURACOA; finest Amsterdam, Orange or White	Rs.	40	22 0
MARASCHINO DI ZARA	„	40	22 0
CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen	„	30	16 0
ORANGE BITTERS (the best)	„	20	...

TO MERCHANTS AND GENERAL DEALERS our terms will be found MOST LIBERAL both with regard to Credit and Discounts.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, several Rooms and Godowns in Grant Buildings. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Parsee Bazaar Street.

TO BE LET or SOLD, the BUNGALOW No. 147, Malabar Hill. The present occupant will vacate on the 31st May. Apply to the MANAGER, LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA, Limited, Parsee Bazaar, Street.

OFFICE TO LET, the COMMODIOUS PREMISES situated at 25 Church Gate Street, about to be vacated by the Chief Engineer's Department, G. I. P. Railway Company. Apply to WALLACE & Co.

WANTED, an APOTHECARY for a small Dispensary, lately established at the town of Drapha, in the Western District of Kattiawar. Terms Rupees Fifty (50) per mensem, with Residence Free.

Applications, accompanied by Testimonials, &c., will be received by the undersigned.

HENRY LOWTHER NUTT,
Actg. 3rd Political Assistant in charge Western District Kattiawar.

Rajkote, 1st September 1870.

BYCULLA IRONWORKS.

RICHARDSON & ROBSON,
SUCCESSORS TO
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IRON and BRASS FOUNDERS, SMITHS' ENGINEERS, and COMMISSION AGENTS.

Manufacturers of Cotton Presses, Girders, Boilers, Pumps, Tanks, Iron Gates and Railings, &c.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR SEPTEMBER.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING the latest alterations in the time of running of the Trains on the various Lines of Railway, the time tables of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora, on the B. B. and C. I. and G. I. P. Lines, Steamer time tables, in addition to a large amount of interesting and useful information to travellers.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

New Map of India.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables :—
  Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
  Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
  Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c. by G. I. P. Railway.
  Bombay Baroda, and Central India Railway.
  Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
  East Indian Railway.
  Punjaub and Delhi Railways.
  Scinde Railway.
  Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore, and Umritsur.
  Eastern Bengal Railway.
  Calcutta and South Eastern Railway
  Great Southern of India Railway
  Madras Railway
Steam Navigation Companies :—
  P. & O. Co.
  Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
  Messageries Imperiales.
  Austrian Lloyds.
  Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
  British India Steam Navigation Company.
  Bombay Steam Ferries.
  China Steamers.
  Indus Steam Flotilla.
  Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
  Irrawady Flotilla.
  India General Steam Navigation Company
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency
  Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows long the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilcund Horse Dak Company.
North Western Dak Company
Punjaub and North Western Dak Company
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Termini, and of the following

Agents—

Bombay and Poona :—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall.
Bombay :—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona :—Messrs. Treacher & Co.
Alexandria :—Messrs. D. Robertson, and Co.
London :—Mr. G. Street, 30 Cornhill.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and buildings in Bombay are issued by

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.

Bombay, 16th August 1866.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA.

(From Toulmin & Co.'s Weekly Circular, Sept. 3.)

Exchange on London has again further declined another 1/16d. during the week, and the tendency is still downwards. The other day the Government with its usual incapacity for the economical management of money, paid £1,000 to bring some specie from Madras to Calcutta; most likely it will be ordered back again to Madras at a cost of £2,000, under an impression that money ought not to be kept idle;—this is only an example of the manner in which public money is squandered in this country, hence the reason why the people are goaded to insubordination by an income tax of 3⅛ per cent.

Freights have again sustained a further slight decline, and owing to the approach of the annual Doorga Pooja holidays, which will commence on the 28th instant, rates may possibly be worse before they are better, as loading ships will make an effort to sail away before the holidays. Great doubts are expressed regarding the success of the steamer traffic viâ Suez Canal; the all-important question if £2-10 to £3-10 per ton is a remunerative rate still remains unanswered, and in the meantime both ships and steamers are opposing each other apparently to their mutual loss and perhaps ruin. Interested parties of course condemn the Canal, but to the disinterested on-looker there can be but little doubt that the Canal must be made a success, and that it will in a few short years entirely revolutionize the shipping trade between China, India and Europe. The disengaged tonnage in Port has decreased during the week from 23 to 19,000 tons, but there are 24 ships at sea for this destination over 100 days out from home.

Indigo.—Accounts from home are far from satisfactory, and if the war continues much longer the crop of last season must be sold off in Europe at a very serious loss to shippers. Such a misfortune would of course re-bound with full force upon the interests of planters in this country, for if exporters drop money on the shipments of last season, it is but natural for them to operate with greater caution in the coming season, especially so since the supply is expected to exceed 100,000 maunds, an ample quantity for the consumption of the world if taken in connection with the present stock in London, viz., 18,600 chests. The great authorities on the subject of the coming crop don't alter their estimates of the out-turn for season 1870-71, which is given at 105 to 110,000 Factory maunds, still it must not be forgotten that the very identical authorities made a mistake in their last year's estimates of 15,000 maunds.

Bengal Cotton.—The market continues quite inactive; transactions being neither entered into for Europe nor China. Fair Bengal cannot be laid down in London under 7¼d.

Light Gunny Cloth for Indian Cotton Bales.—With a view to extend the consumption of this cloth, the price has been reduced to 1¾ anna per yard, and cotton shippers in Bombay, Burmah, and the Coast should note this, while manufacturers should spare no efforts to introduce the article into America. Sooner or later, light Gunny Cloth must be adopted in the United States.

Gunny Bags for export continue in fair demand both for ready and forward delivery, and some important transactions have been entered into during the week. This is but the beginning of a wholesome business arising out of the oft-noticed light shipments to Bombay, the Coast, and the Straits during the past six months. Enquiries are being made for the Rice Ports and manufacturers have named rates at which they are willing to sell forward, and considering the high cost of Jute and the present uncertainty as to the future of prices, it cannot be said that the quotations are unreasonable, in point of fact if the present local demand for power-loom bags becomes an established trade, it is quite on the cards that pieces of bags may rule very high during the incoming rice season. The local demand has continued fairly active at last week's prices in fact the rates now current for power-loom bags are about as low as they can possibly go, while for native hand-loom descriptions prices are still high, and the quality is very irregular, indeed the native bags were never before known to be so inferior as they have been for the past three months. This local trade in power-loom gunnies has become very important during the past six months, and its future success will be secured if ships in port are prohibited from using hooks in stowing cargo, and the Chamber of Commerce would do well to pass an order to this effect as soon as possible. In Rangoon the use of hooks in stowing cargo is strictly prohibited by a clause to that effect put in the Charter Party.

MILITARY.

ARRIVAL.—September 7.

Cahusac, Lieutenant-Colonel, 21st Regiment N. I. or Marine Battalion, to rejoin, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—September 7.

Campbell, Surgeon, Medical Staff, on sick leave, to England.
Barnard, Lieutenant, Rifle Brigade, on duty, to England.
Wilkinson, Major, 16th Lancers, to rejoin, to Poona.
Gordon, Lieutenant, 3rd Regiment Sind Horse, on sick leave, to England.
Smith, Captain, 2nd Punjaub N.I., on medical certificate, to England.

SHIPPING.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
7	Columbian (s)	Stewart......	Aden and Suez.
	Moorhill......	Stirling	Galle.

The ship Florence, Houston, to Calcutta, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday—
Steamer Byzantine, to Kurrachee.
Steamer Rangoon, to Aden and Suez.
Ship Flora, to Cochin.

MADRAS.

Sept. ARRIVAL.
1 Simla (s) ....Woolcott ......Calcutta.
Sept. DEPARTURE.
2 Simla (s) ....Woolcott ......Suez.

THE COMMITTEE for the RELIEF of the SUFFERERS in the EUROPEAN WAR will be happy to receive CONTRIBUTIONS.

Chairman.
SIR MICHAEL R. WESTROPP.
Committee.
Sir JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.
F. F. LIDDERDALE, Esq.
W. NICOL, Esq.
J. F. MOIR, Esq.
PERCY LEITH, Esq.
Bankers.
THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

THE WAR-TELEGRAMS

Will be published to-day, on receipt, at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is one rupee, and the announcement must be authenticated.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGES.

EZRA—SASSOON—September 6th, at Poona, in the Synagogue, by the Rev. Myer S. Gindil, assisted by the Reverends Mackloof Isaac and Moses Maimon, Elias D. J. Ezra, Esq., of Calcutta, to Mozelle, youngest daughter of the Hon'ble A. D. Sassoon, C.S.I.—No cards.

SINCLAIR—HAMILTON—September 1st, at Christ Church, Simla, by the Rev. C. J. Waterhouse, M.A., Edward M. Sinclair, Esq., M. D., Surgeon Royal Artillery, to Annie Catherine, second daughter of Andrew Hamilton, Esq., Raglan Road, Dublin.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

SKIPWITH—August 29th, at Nagpore, Central Provinces, the wife of G. T. Skipwith, Esq., Royal Engineers, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

SMITH—MAITLAND—August 31st, at St. Matthias' Church, by the Rev. A. Seymour, George Humphrey Smith, Esq., youngest son of the late Major Henry Smith, Ceylon Rifles, to Julia Virginia Maitland, relict of the late Charles William Maitland, Esq., Sub-Engineer, D. P. W.

SLOAN—MANDEITH—At St. Thomas' Church, St. Thome, by the Rev. C. E. Kennett, W. Sloan, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, to Leila Frances Mandeville, daughter of the late Lieutenant Colonel C. Mandeith of the Madras Army.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTHS.

LEONARD—August 26th, at Allahabad, the wife of Mr. Joseph Leonard, Locomotive Department, E. I. R., of a daughter.

KAYE—August 30th, at Bareilly, the wife of W. Kaye, C.S., of a daughter.

WILSON—August 30th, at Nynee Tal, the wife of Mr. A. B. Wilson, of a son.

DEATHS.

HAWLEY—September 2nd, at Cawnpore, W. F. B. Hawley, son of Major Hawley, 1st Battalion 14th Regiment.

McATKINSON—August 30th, at Moolton, Arthur Edward Stanley, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. H. McAtkinson, aged 7 months.

NOTICE.

[illegible]ques, Money Orders, and other Remittances [illegible] to this office, should be made payable to the [illegible]oprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"
[illegible]munications respecting advertisements should [illegible]ddressed to the "Advertisement Department."
[illegible] *Gazette* Office, Bombay.

[illegible] Bombay Gazette

[illegible]RSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1870.

[illegible]mer occasions we have quoted M. [illegible] Paradol and the Duke Albert de Broglie in order to show the views which moderate Frenchmen took of the relations between Germany and France and the general bearing of the French towards the rest of the Continent. We showed from their writings, especially valuable, because the most moderate, that they regarded France as having a sort of inherent right to surround herself, if she could, with a *clientèle* of weak states, partly to furnish an area in which battles might be fought, but mainly to ensure the best chance of exercising a preponderant influence in Continental politics. We have now another witness, M. Charles de Mazade, who in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* performs the functions so inimitably performed by Eugene Forcade in former days. M. de Mazade is essentially a man who strives to walk along the golden mean, and who aims at impartiality. He is, therefore, a witness as unexceptionable as M. Paradol or the Duke de Broglie. M. Thiers, of course, would always afford us a stronger case, so far as extravagance of statement goes, but not so useful because not so measured.

What says the writer of the *Chronique de la Quinzaine* for the last half of July? We will not discuss with him the immediate causes of the war, nor weigh against each other the moral characters of Bismarck and Napoleon III. It is admitted, even by this writer, that the conflict was certain to ensue at some time; but the immediate causes are less important than the permanent causes, since the first are the pretexts of quarrel,—the second are the real motive powers which brought about the shock of armies. It is more practical to enquire why the combustion was inevitable, than to investigate the moral chemistry of the sparks which lighted the flame. And here we have great assistance from M. de Mazade. He dwells, as all have done, on the rapidity with which the two nations passed from peace to war; and that rapidity is no slight evidence of the readiness to fight on both sides. But why was there such aptitude? Why was the commotion electrical on both sides of the Rhine? Our witness speaks what he calls the *vérité des choses*; and what is this verity? Not the candidature of the Prince of Hohenzollern;—that was an incident which, taken alone, was nothing, which would have vanished after a little dust and smoke. "It is the radical situation of Prussia which," he avers, "has been for four years a permanent provocation to France." Here for Prussia we should read Germany. By their own confession the French would not resent the aggrandizement of Prussia within what they call proper limits; what they resent is that Germany should be united, because the unity of Germany is the death of French pretension to reign supreme. The whole French *pretext* for intervention in Germany was that Prussia thought of only one thing—securing her supremacy by annexation, assimilation, conquest. M. de Bismarck has truly said, that the French do not or will not understand that without the people the king could do nothing. The unification of Germany is a national movement to which Prussia furnished the *modus operandi.* The people were in favour of unity, and the fallacy of all French reasoning on the subject is that the reasoners write Prussia when they should write Germany. The real reason for French hatred of German unity is, that Germany will no longer be a field for intrigue or for warfare. M. de Mazade says that Bismarck overlooked one danger—he forgot that one day he would have to encounter the sword's point of France. But that is exactly what he did not forget. He knew, better than most, the extent of French pretension; and that it went the length of saying, that Germans should not be *allowed* to constitute herself as she pleased. All the acts, since Sadowa, performed by the Prussian government to create a German government, have been declared to be challenges to France. Every precaution taken to prevent Germany from being again, what she had been for hundreds of years, a divided house in which a French court was certain to find an ally, not among the people, but in the palace of some petty and ambitious prince, was construed to mean a defiance of France. The Germans knew that some day they would have to fight for the inherent right they possess to manage their own affairs, and prevent their house from being a French cockpit, and they, south as well as North, Republicans as well as believers in right divine, determined each one to do his utmost in order to settle this question once for all, and say, "You shall neither have the Rhine, nor will we submit to live in apprehension of invasion, nor shall you interfere in our affairs." The permanent provocation to war was the attitude, were the sentiments, was the perpetual talk of the French people. And the reason why the war was inevitable was simply this—that the German nation had determined to be for the future independent, and the French nation had equally determined to interfere on a fit occasion, and impose its own law upon the German people. The French have held doctrines propounded by no other power; and it was quite time that the question of their assumed right to preside over the internal conditions of states, should be disputed and decided. The war has disputed it; the war has decided it; and if the French people can learn wisdom from defeat, as readily as they learn unwisdom from victory, Europe will be satisfied and France will be content.

There is one passage in the *Chronique* of M. de Mazade, a passage intended to describe Bismarck, which has such a close application to another public performer, that we quote it entire, and will not spoil it by translation. "M. de Bismarck aime les coups de théâtre, et toutes les fois qu'il a pu les renouveler, il l'a fait, sans s'apercevoir que ces procédés peuvent avoir un succès apparent et momentané, mais qu'ils tournent bientôt contre celui qui les emploie. Toute sa politique, il l'a mise dans la force et dans l'astuce déguisées sous cet entrain de gentilhomme sans scrupules qui se croit tout permis pour réussir, qui est toujours prêt à jouer la destinée de son pays comme sa propre destinée dans une aventure. De tous les hommes d'état qui ont eu un nom dans notre temps, c'est assurément le plus révolutionnaire dans le mauvais sens, et plus que jamais c'est encore une question de savoir s'il aura été un politique supérieur ou un aventurier, s'il a servi son pays ou s'il ne lui a pas préparé quelque effroyable désastre." Alas; written for M. de Bismarck, is it not far more applicable to the *late* Emperor Napoleon III? Does it not describe him exactly, down to the very last phrase?

The services of Lieut. H. Melliss, 2nd Wing Subaltern 4th N. I., having been placed at the disposal of Government for employment in the Commissariat Department, that officer has been attached to that department until further orders.

Col. J. S. Kemball, Staff Corps, commandant H. M.'s 24th Regiment N. I., has been allowed furlough to Europe for two years on medical certificate, under rule 9th of the furlough regulations of 1868.

Assistant Surgeon J. Robb, M.B., of the Bombay Medical Establishment, has been granted furlough to Europe for twenty months on medical certificate, under rule 15 of the furlough regulations of 1868.

The services of Captain G. Battiscombe, R.A., have been placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief for regimental duty.

Colonel Keatinge has accepted the Colonelcy of the Nagpore Volunteer Rifle Corps.

We acknowledge receipt of the Annual Statement of the Trade and Navigation of the Presidency of Bombay for the year 1869-70.

The proposed branch lines of railway to Oomrawuttee and the coal-fields in the Woon district will be taken in hand immediately after the rains.

The detachment of the 45th Foot now at Palaveram will proceed to Madras to join its head quarters at Fort Saint George on Wednesday the 7th instant.

We are sorry to learn from the Nagpore paper that Mrs. Keatinge is obliged by ill health to go to England immediately. She is to leave this week. Colonel Keatinge will probably accompany her as far as Bombay.

A case of some public interest, and having reference to the murder, during the mutiny of 1857, of Mr. Boilard, a merchant of Allahabad, is now pending in the Magistrate's court at that station. Many new and interesting details are likely to be elicited.

A "Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary," issued yesterday, publishes the further proclamation of neutrality dated the 9th August. This proclamation quotes the provisions regarding "illegal enlistment" and "illegal ship-building and illegal expeditions" from an Act passed in the present year "to regulate the conduct of Her Majesty's subjects during the existence of hostilities between foreign States with which Her Majesty is at peace," and enjoins a strict observance of those provisions.

The final links of the Trunk Railway system are, says the "Pioneer," being rapidly supplied. In the course of the present month, the Madras Railway will open to the Toongabuddra river, and by the close of the year, the Great Indian Peninsula Railway will be extended to the banks of the Kistna. In March 1871, the two lines will meet at Raichore, and railway communication between Calcutta, Bombay and Madras will then be complete and without a break, except at the Kistna. The bridge over this river will consist of thirty-seven spans of 100 feet each, and can hardly be finished before 1872 73. The Toongabuddra bridge, which is nearly finished, has fifty-eight spans of 70 feet each.

Luckimpore, in Oudh, experienced last week one of the heaviest falls of rain that has ever been recorded there. At four o'clock in the afternoon of Wednesday the 31st ult. a thunder-cloud, which had been long threatening, broke with extraordinary violence over the station, rain fell in torrents, accompanied by lightning and terrific peals of thunder, and at 5 o'clock on the following morning the rain-guage registered a fall of fifteen inches in the preceding fourteen hours. During the night several ranges of bazar buildings fell in, burying their inmates, nine of whom were killed and twenty others extricated with various hurts. A great number of cattle and poultry were destroyed by falling buildings and the flood of water. At eleven o'clock in the morning of the 1st, the bazar, as also parts of the station, was knee-deep in mud and water.

"The accounts from the Indigo districts are," says the "Pioneer" of the 5th, "to the effect that there has been too much rain everywhere during the past week. In Bhaugulpore it has been exceedingly heavy, and the yield of the plant has consequently fallen very considerably. In Tirhoot and Chumparun it has been heavier than could be wished. In Chuprah all appears to be going on satisfactorily. Torrents of rain in the Benares districts are also complained of, the roads having in consequence become almost impassable for carts, and manufacturing operations have been therefore checked.

"As regards tea, the accounts have been unfavourable from Cachar, where very heavy rain has fallen, completely flooding some of the low lying lands. Blight also has made its appearance (a not unusual thing after excessive rain) and caused much harm in some gardens in the Hylacandy Valley. From Assam, and also from Darjeeling, fine weather is reported, and these districts promise to produce tea of a very fine quality this season."

A correspondent who has obligingly sent us the translation of an interesting account of the battle of Saarbruck from the "Cologne Gazette" of the 12th August, remarks that "there is no doubt the battle was decided by the numerical superiority of the Prussians, especially in artillery, but it is well worth to observe how the Prussians use this arm now and the principal example of it is the two guns which were brought up the hill and placed in front of it, a daring act, which might have cost them the loss of these guns, but as it was, helped a great deal towards the success of the day. Why the French gave up the Winterburg and the parade ground as first line of defence, and why they had no guns on the top of the hill, I can't comprehend, as also their not having more troops at hand to sustain such a strong position. On the other hand, it appears that the Prussians had made no dispositions at all. I suppose having heard of the victories of the Crown Prince, they thought to do likewise."

THE INCOMING MAIL.

The Delhi with the Bombay mails left Aden for Bombay on the 2nd instant at 10 P.M.

THE SUFFERERS FROM THE WAR.

We draw attention to an advertisement in another column intimating that subscriptions in aid of the sufferers from the War will be received by the Committee whom we named yesterday. To such an appeal we are sure the response will be prompt and generous.

THE INCOME TAX PETITION.

Signatures are still being taken to the petition against the Income Tax. The document is to be despatched on Saturday, however, and it is therefore necessary that any gentlemen who have yet to sign should do so on Friday at the latest. Sheets for signatures still lie at the Chamber of Commerce, the Asiatic Society's Rooms, the newspaper offices, &c.

THE BATTLE OF SAARBRUCK.

(Translated from the Cologne Gazette of Aug. 12.)

SAARBRUCK, Saturday, 6th Aug., Night.

By telegram you would receive this evening a short account of the bloody battle which was fought to-day on the Spicherer hill, the hill I have mentioned so often before. It is impossible a few hours after such a severely contested battle, the last moments of which were lost in the darkness of night, to give a detailed description of it, especially as we had no intention to fight the enemy here to-day. The battle was quite an unexpected one. Since we had left the town of Saarbruck, we had ceased to "feel" the enemy, with the exception of the 69th Regiment, which had occupied the suburb of St. Johann. On my return to Saarbruck to-day I heard that the French troops had never occupied the town, and had only entered it for the purpose of getting provisions. General Fossard had entered the town after our departure to enquire of the Mayor about the behaviour of his troops, and on some complaints being preferred to him, he had forbidden his soldiers to enter the town except in company of a non-commissioned officer; but all the excesses of the French soldiers, said to have committed, I found consisted in some soldiers having drunk a pint of beer too much in the evening, and refused to pay for the same. I also found the report that the town had been incorporated with France by proclamation an unfounded one; the fact indeed was that the French troops, simply for strategical reasons, had taken possession of the heights of the Winterberg and the parade ground. It was not the intention of General Von Moltke, as was well known, to contest the possession of this open town, at least not until the advance and concentration of our army in front of the Nahe valley was complete; or in other words, no serious engagements were to be entered into until our troops had arrived in such numbers as to be able to fight the enemy with success. During the last few days this huge advance and concentration of our troops along the whole line had been completed, and as a necessary consequence of it, our advanced parties had been pressed to the front, till the leading files reached Saarbruck again. As I have reported before, the French troops had left their entrenched positions on the Winterberg and the parade ground, and as towards noon to-day the advanced files of the 1st and 2nd Army Corps arrived, they found these positions unoccupied. In long thin lines these leading files arrived, without having the slightest idea of the enormous force of the enemy which their eyes would behold such a short time afterwards. At the commencement therefore the fighting was quite insignificant, but it became soon clear to everybody that the enemy held in great force the forests in front of them, and that the work before them would be to take the formidable positions of the enemy on the Spicherer hill opposite the Winter hill. Orderlies were sent back to the troops in rear to hurry them on in their march in order to give assistance. These troops, already tired out by several days' marching, arrived by battalions, fatigued by a five or six hours march, at the battle ground; in spite of that the fighting was taken up by our troops with a true inspiration and with a bravery which had to stand a severe trial indeed. The French troops had established their batteries on the slopes of the hill, and these were throwing shot and shell into our few battalions. General Von Goeben of the 8th Army Corps arriving, took the command. Immense is the confidence the troops place in this officer, and concentrating all the slowly arriving troops, he ordered a general attack, and with tremendous losses, in spite of shells and mitrailleuses and Chassepot bullets, these slopes were taken by our brave troops and the enemy thrown back to the summit of the hill; but it was a bloody piece of work, and the number of wounded brought into the town is a sure proof of this. It was a heartrending sight to see how women and maids participated in the sorrows of the wounded, to see them offer them their arms and shoulders for support to lead them back into the town, and to watch their indefatigable exertions to carry refreshments to the wounded to mitigate their sufferings. The citizens of the town vied with each other in carrying the wounded off the battle field, and in the hospitals tried to do all in their power to show their gratitude to the men who had risked their lives for them. The same was to be seen on the plateau over which the ambulance waggons carried the wounded from off the battle field. Women running up to these waggons, climbed up to give a refreshing drink to the wounded and to nurse them. In the meantime the battle raged on the Spicherer hill with uninterrupted vigour, the roll of needle gun and Chassepot volleys was incessant, and the dark lines of the fighting battalions stood out in relief on the gray colour of the hill. Down below on the plain raged the artillery combat. Our guns had taken a position opposite the enemy's batteries, and, after tremendous firing with shot and shell, at last succeeded in silencing their guns. If I am not mistaken, it was about 4 o'clock that our first two guns were brought up upon the hill on the left side. From this position I witnessed the battle. The atmosphere became so thick with smoke, that I had often difficulty to make out the lines of the enemy's battalions, the incessant firing from their Chassepots making it impossible to distinguish the men. There was no pause in this firing, and minute by minute more violent became the combat. Our cavalry charged several times and with some success; opposite on the plateau, which slopes downwards, several hostile batteries took position, and from down below some of our batteries fired with success. But our troops were far inferior in number to those of the enemy, who, according to my calculation, had now some twenty to thirty thousand men engaged. Continually bringing fresh troops to the front, after we had succeeded in throwing him back, we had in our turn to fall back again. But at last our reserves appeared on the top of the Winterberg; in double quick time they came down the hill, and climbed up the heights to come to our assistance. At the same time fresh batteries increased our artillery in the plain, and our two guns on the top of the hill made tremendous havoc amongst the enemy. About seven o'clock the enemy was at last thrown back to the summit of the hill, but reinforced by fresh troops he again came to the front to contest the ground we had gained. Thus the battle stood for half an hour; at last at about 8 o'clock the enemy gave up the summit of the hill. More of our reserves—infantry, cavalry, and artillery—had come up the heights, and, thus forced, the enemy gave up the battle field and retreated towards Forbach. Not less serious and bloody was the fighting on our right wing, where some battalions of the 77th and 53rd Regiments succeeded, after tremendous losses, in repulsing the enemy to the village of Stiering. The artillery ceased firing at about a quarter past eight. I hurried over to the Winterberg to observe from there the retreat of the enemy, who retired under constant firing towards Forbach, but darkness came on and put a stop to any further fighting. Ours is the victory, and it would have been more decisive had we not been obliged to fight for six hours with only a few battalions. Everybody is prepared to find that with the early dawn to-morrow the battle will be resumed. Every battalion has received orders to bivouac on the ground where it stood at the finish of the battle, and to be prepared for an attack from the enemy.

Both armies rest under a beautiful star-light heaven. Everywhere on the heights are the fires of their bivouacs. It is a wonderfully beautiful sight, but at the same time it appears to me to be a fearful tragedy, for the battles which will be fought here will be the most bloody history has ever recorded. I repeat it is impossible to give you more than a hurried report of to-day's battle at present, as now at midnight it is still impossible to fix the details of it; besides, this town is anything but a favorable place in which to write a report, being more like a tumultuous camp than a town. Moreover, we are looking forward with anxiety for the break of morning and for another eventful, and to many, perhaps, a fatal day.

7th August, Morning.

The description of the battle which I wrote last night, I find, coincides with the details which I have been able to gather this morning on the field of battle.

Please accept the following as a true description of the battle. Certainly it is deficient, in interesting details, but to describe the participation of each part of the army, and at the same time to pay attention to the general movements, is an impossible task. The engaged in the battle were: of the 7th Army Corps, the 14th Division with 11 battalions, 4 batteries, and one regiment of Hussars; of the 8th Army Corps, the 40th Regiment, 2 batteries and 3 squadrons of Hussars; of the 3rd Corps, 5 battalions of the 12th and 8th Regiments and No. 3 Rifle Battalion, whose commander received a bullet in the chest. The Reserves stood at the foot of the Spicherer hill. We have some hundreds of prisoners; these belong to six different regiments of Frossard's corps. The 14th Division attacked the enemy towards noon along the whole front, but in doing so was obliged to divide its forces, as they had to advance in two directions; consequently they were greatly outnumbered by the enemy, and were therefore unable to attack the enemy with success. At 3 o'clock assistance came, in two batteries of the 8th Army Corps, and also the 40th Regiment, and from St. Arnual the first battalions of the 3rd Army Corps. Up to this moment General Von Kamcke had commanded the troops, but General Von Goeben arriving at this time took over the command, and concentrating all the troops of the 40th Regiment and the battalions from the 3rd Army Corps, directed the whole against the right wing of the enemy, which was posted in the forest on the east side of the Spicherer hill.

Our troops entered this forest, and, in spite of the desperate resistance of the enemy and the tremendous fire of the Chassepots that met them, they succeeded in taking it, and penetrating it they debouched out of it on the other side and appeared now on the heights. Here the battle commenced in real earnest. Three times the enemy received fresh troops from Forbach, and with his force so increased attacked our soldiers; again and again these repulsed him. On our left wing in the meantime the enemy coming down the hills charged the two battalions of the 3rd Corps which were stationed here, but these succeeded in keeping their position. After the forest on the Spicherer heights had been taken by our troops, a battery was immediately advanced in front of it, and with the assistance of this battery the repeated attacks of the enemy were successfully repulsed, but the conflict here became more sanguinary minute by minute, the roll of volleys was incessant, mitrailleuses were directed against our troops, and several times we were severely pressed, but in spite of mitrailleuses and Chassepots our troops advanced again and again victoriously. Our right wing had in the meantime to fight equally hard. The five battalions of the 14th Division forming it succeeded in advancing under a tremendous fire from the enemy up to the village of Stiering, but they were unable to sustain their advantage here and were losing ground, until at last towards evening General Von Kamcke arriving and placing himself in front of the troops led them on again with such vigour that the enemy were successfully repulsed and had to enter the village of Stiering for protection. The last attempt of the enemy to advance with artillery massed in the centre proved unsuccessful. Our artillery immediately concentrating all their batteries advanced against him and silenced the hostile artillery, turned the enemy and forced him to retreat. As darkness came on it became perceptible that the enemy had given up the contest and that he was covering his retreat with a tremendous artillery fire, which however did us little harm, and especially the battery stationed on the left side of the hill saw the enemy's shells burst high up in the air. I have to remark that towards evening General Von Steinmetz arrived and took command of the troops. Our troops bivouacked the night on the battle field, the enemy on the hills between Forbach and Kehrbach. During this severe and bloody battle orders were sent to the 13th Division, directing it viâ Völklingen towards Forbach, but the division only arrived at the latter place after darkness had set in, and only some skirmishing took place there with the retreating enemy.

At this time (8 o'clock in the morning) it is impossible to give anything like an accurate estimate of the enemy's losses and of our own. Continually prisoners are brought in and their number amounts now to about 500, amongst whom there are many officers. General Von Francois and Major Wichman are killed, Colonel Reuter and Major Von Jena are dangerously wounded. On both sides the loss in officers killed and wounded is tremendous and quite out of all proportion. Many companies have lost all their officers.

We don't expect that the enemy will attack us to-day, as his losses must have been very considerable. It is unnecessary to tell you of the bravery with which our troops in spite of all their fatigue entered the battle. The victories of the Crown Prince over Macmahon, Failly, and Canrobert were known to our men, and they were animated with one idea only to gain a glorious victory. They have won it, but many a comrade has disappeared from their ranks, and now lies among the corpses on the battle field.

P. S.—10 o'clock.—We now first come to see the results of this battle. The enemy is totally defeated. The 3rd Hussars have taken possession of Forbach. The whole of the baggage and the camp equipage of the 2nd Division are in our hands.

HOW GENERAL DOUAY FELL.

General Abel Douay, whose loss is much regretted, is said to have perished in the following manner:—When the battle was lost he stood upon a mound watching the last regiments of his division as they descended the hill, decimated by the enemy's fire. He had done everything which was possible to retrieve the day. He had no longer a battalion or a company to fight with. He gave orders to the officers on his staff which dispersed them in various directions, and he descended the slope alone. Arrived at the bottom, he drew a pistol from his holster, killed his charger, and sword in hand began to ascend the hill in front of him. Soldiers belonging to various regiments and various arms threw themselves in his way, and tried to stop him. "Where are you going?" they cried. "To the enemy," was the answer; and he marched on, followed by a handful of soldiers. A terrible fire flashed from the summit of the Prussian position, and here and there struck down the men electrified by the stoical calmness of their general. More soldiers arrived and again attempted to persuade their chief to retire, but he pointed with his sword to the top of the hill and continued to advance. For a time he escaped the balls which killed those marching at his side, but at last he staggered; a soldier rushed forward and caught him in his arms. General Douay was dead.—*Paris Letter of August 11 in the Pall Mall Gazette.*

"LIONS LED BY ASSES."

The following debate on the incompetence of the chiefs of the French army we translate from the report of the proceedings of the Corps Legislatif at the sitting of 11th August, published in the *Journal des Débats* of the 12th:—

M. le Comte de Kératry—It is with sadness that I submit to the approbation of the Chamber a proposition which I need not accompany with any commentary. But I consider I shall thereby fulfil an absolute duty towards those of our battalions which have succumbed on the field of battle. I propose that the commission of initiative shall deal urgently with the following proposition:—"A Parliamentary commission of enquiry shall be instituted urgently. It will call to its bar Maréchal Le Bœuf ——(Interruption. Noise. "Trés bien" from the Left.)

M. de Tillancourt—Wait till the end of the war. (Yes, yes.)

M. Chevandier de Valdrôme—The Maréchal Le Bœuf is on the battle-field; we must leave him there. ("Très bien," and renewed noise.)

M. Haentjens—I ask the adjournment of all propositions which require the presence here of the Minister of War. (Applause from several benches). Our first duty is to expel the Prussians. (Yes, yes, and renewed cries of approbation.)

M. de Kératry—I believe my patriotism to be as high as yours, and I fulfil here an act of devotedness. (Continuing to read his motion.) "The commission will call to its bar the Maréchal Le Bœuf—(disturbance)—and all the functionaries of the *Intendance* and of the military administration—(renewed disturbance)—as it may judge right." (Increasing disturbance.)

A large number of Members—The previous question.

A Member of the Left—The whole of France is with you.

M. Haentjens—I ask that my proposition may be put to the vote.

M. Horace de Choiseul—With the consent of M. de Kératry, I would ask to be allowed to make one observation. It is possible that M. de Kératry may be actuated by a patriotic sentiment, but I believe I interpret the sentiments of the Chamber in saying that it must adjourn anything which looks like recriminations. ("Yes, yes," "très bien," and applause from a great number of benches.) We have to take urgent measures to-day. (Yes, yes.) When the time comes to render justice to our army and to punish those who have compromised it, the Chamber will do its duty. (Yes, yes; très bien, très bien.) I would beg then the Honourable M. de Kératry to withdraw his proposition; the Chamber will allow him to bring it forward again when circumstances will permit of it. (Yes, yes; no, no; the previous question.)

M. Guyot Montpayroux—Is the Maréchal Le Bœuf at the present hour, yes or no, Major-General? His presence with the army in that quality is a scandal and a danger for the country. (Lively indications of approbation from the Left, and disturbance.)

M. le Comte de Kératry—I insist energetically upon my proposition being taken into consideration. (Renewed disturbance.) I fulfil a duty in doing so. (The previous question.) I insist, for I declare to you that if our army knows to die and to conquer with its new chiefs, as I have confidence it does, many others, who have fallen as heros, have thought at the last hour that the national representation had painful duties to perform. (Divers movements.)

M. le Général Lebreton—I ask that the Chamber formally reject the proposition which we have just heard. (Yes, yes.) I hope that the Corps Législatif will not wish to renew the scandalous examples of legislative assemblies constituting themselves judges of the merit of military operations—(opposition from the Left)—and citing to their bar general officers, to cause to flow on the scaffold the blood which has not been shed on the field of battle. (Noise.) Their judges are their chiefs, their equals, their soldiers; these know better than any others when the people in question have failed in their duty. (Yes, yes; renewed noise.)

M. Pinard—The only measures to be taken now should be such as tend to purge the enemy from the soil of the patrie. (Yes, yes.)

M. Josseau—Two propositions are before the House; the previous question, and the adjournment—that is to say, the order of the day. I am not for the previous question. (A member—Why?) Because there are facts to be cleared up and acts to be examined. But, like M. de Choiseul, I do not believe that the moment has come. At the present hour, we ought only to think of appealing to all those who have devotion to organise and carry out the defence of the country. (Yes, yes.) Let us then adjourn these questions. Let us reserve only the carrying out at a later date of an enquiry, and the judging as may be agreed at the opportune time the conduct of the chiefs and the functionaries in charge of our organisation and our military operations. I propose then the adjournment of the proposition by the adoption of the order of the day. (Yes, yes; très bien très bien.)

M. le Comte de Kératry—The Chamber will regret not having decided to-day. (The order of the day.)

M. Guyot-Montpayroux—In virtue of article 26, the proposition ought to be sent to the Commission of Initiative. (Disturbance.)

Several Members—It is not a *proposition de loi.*

Mr. Guyot-Montpayroux—It only remains then to consult the Chamber on the urgency. I renew my question to M. the Minister of War. At the present hour, is Maréchal Le Bœuf, yes or no, Major-General? (Très bien, from the Left.) If any one asks that Maréchal Le Bœuf should remain at the head of the army let him rise. (Noise.) It is a scandal that that man is not dismissed. (Agitation—Lively approbation from the Left.) Is it the case that M. the Minister will not respond? (No, no; prolonged disturbance.)

M. le Président de Talhouet—I consult the Chamber on the order of the day, which has been demanded. The first part of the business is now under consideration.

His Excellency the Maréchal Comte de Palikao, Minister of War—A sentiment——(Interruptions.)

M. le Président de Talhouet—I beg M. the Minister of War to wait till the vote is finished. We don't speak between two propositions.

The order of the day pure and simple is stated.

M. the Minister of War—But little familiar with the rules of the Chamber, I rose to say simply that a sentiment of propriety, which M. Guyot-Montpayroux will understand as well as any one——(Several voices—No, no; yes yes; prolonged disturbance.)

M. Guyot-Montpayroux—There were two points in my question. The first has been put aside by the order of the day which has just been stated; let us speak no more of it. But the second interests and preoccupies the army and the country. You can answer me, yes or no. At the present hour, is Maréchal de Bœuf still Major-General or does Maréchal Bazaine direct the army? There is my question. ("Trés bien, trés bien," from the Left: murmurs from the Right. A voice—"Do not answer.")

M. the Minister of War—I cannot leave the question without answer. Maréchal Bazaine is Commander-in-Chief of the army of the Rhine. (Loud applause, and a voice from the Left—"It ought to have been so stated.)

M. Thiers—I ask pardon from the Chamber for interfering in this question. I only do so with the intention of calming the emotion of all by stating precisely the question. The Minister of War has just satisfied the right of the Chamber, a right incontestible in all time, a right that it is necessary to exercise in the actual circumstances, of knowing who commands the army. (Très bien, très bien.) Yes, it is necessary that the country should know that the Chamber does its duty with vigilance, that it does not repudiate any part of its power; and the country desires that it may have much power. (Loud applause from the Left.) I have put aside the proposition of M. de Kératry for two reasons; first, it is not under the action of our present emotion that we can be just;—(très bien, très bien)—then Maréchal LeBœuf, whose person I honour but whose blindness I deplore, is no more Major-General. He is on the field of battle, and we can only keep silence for the moment. (Renewed marks of approbation.) But it must not be concluded from our attitude that we are indulgent as to the great blindness which has given us the war. People manifest a great astonishment, at once cruel and consoling for us: they are surprised at our reverses. When we were fighting against the coalition, we could afford to be beaten; the greatness of the struggle preserved the honour of the country. To-day we have to deal with only one power, and the world is astonished at our reverses. What, then, is the explanation of it? It is that France was not ready. (That is true; très bien, très bien.) Fifteen days ago, I did not say all. (Interruption.) I could not say all. But I had express proof that France was not ready. (Noise.) I have not done, in all my life, an act more patriotic than that of that day. (Applause from the Left.) No, France was not ready; and it is important that it should be known. It is the only explanation of our check. There lies the greatest of the motives for my opposition to the war. No, we were not ready; I have said so to all the Ministers, and it is for that reason that I have seen with much pain the vote for war. (Interruption.) Well, then, gentlemen, I pray you, I beseech you, that our attitude at this moment should signify only this—that we do not feel ourselves calm enough to be just, that we do not wish to force from the field a brave soldier; but that it signifies only that in our opinion France was not ready.

M. Le Comte de La Tour—It was not ready, but it is going to be.

M. Thiers—What other explanation, in effect, can we give of the events than this, that France was not ready, and that the direction has been incapable? (Interruption.) If you wish to justify the men you must blame the country. (Très bien, très bien.) Really, I do not wish to crush down unhappy men, and to add to the pain which ought to fill their hearts, but we must not defend men at the expense of the country. (Applause from many benches.)

M. Haentjens—Nobody defends them.

M. Jourdain—This is not the moment for recriminations, it is the moment for action. (Disturbance.)

M. Thiers—Yet another time, I ask the Chamber not to make the world believe that France was ready. France, the world, sees the heroism of our soldiers; but there has been an absolute incapacity in the direction of affairs. Let us not weaken an explanation which shall cover us in the eyes of the world. (Renewed and loud applause from the Left.)

The President then declared the *incident* closed, and the House proceeded to hear a report of the commission appointed to examine the proposition of M. Jules Favre and other members on the immediate armament of the National Guard.

OPIUM REVENUE IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

On a Report by the Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Opium, dated 30th July 1870, exhibiting the results of the administration of the revenue derived from opium throughout this presidency for the year ending 31st March 1870, Government has passed the following Resolution, which is dated the 2nd September:—

Resolution.—The total opium revenue from all sources during the year under review amounted to Rs. 2,38,18,110, which, compared with that of the previous year, exhibits an increase of Rs. 55,28,676, as follows:—

	1869-70. Rs.	1868-69. Rs.	Increase. Rs.
Pass Fees	2,35,61,400	1,80,55,200	55,06,200
Interest on Hoondees ...	16	5	11
Retail Trade	2,56,694	2,34,229	22,465
Total......	2,38,18,110	1,82,89,434	55,28,676

It will be observed that the increase in the revenue derived from pass fees on Malwa and Guzerat opium is nearly 30½ per cent.

To a certain extent the apparently large increase is owing to the year preceding being one of remarkable decrease as far as the opium revenue was concerned.

Comparing, therefore, the revenue of the year under review with that of the average of the four previous years, from 1864-65 to 1867-68, there appears an increase of 11½ per cent., which is attributed to the reaction with which, it was anticipated, the export trade of opium would revive from a state of heavy depression.

The estimated value of opium exported to China from Bombay was Rs. 5,63,29,895, against Rs. 4,60,83,810 in the previous year.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is glad to observe that the whole of the balance of Rs. 3,70,800 outstanding on the 31st March 1870 on account of pass fees was recovered in the following month.

Copies of this report to be submitted to the Secretary of State and the Government of India, and placed on the Editor's table.

EXAMINATIONS FOR THE CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

We have received a copy of the Regulations for the Open Competition of 1871, and append the more interesting parts.

On Tuesday, March 28, 1871, and following days, an examination of candidates will be held in London.

Any person desirous of competing at this examination, must produce to the Civil Service Commissioners, before the 1st of February, 1871, evidence showing—

(*a*). That he is a natural-born subject of Her Majesty.

(*b*). That his age, on the 1st March, 1871, will be above seventeen years and under twenty-one years. [*N.B.—In the case of natives of India this must be certified by the Government of India, or of the presidency or province in which the candidate may have resided.*]

(*c*). That he has no disease, constitutional affection, or bodily infirmity unfitting him, or likely to unfit him, for the Civil Service of India.*

(*d*) That he is of good moral character; and must also, before the 1st February, 1871, pay to the said Commissioners such fee as the Secretary of State for India may prescribe.†

The examination will take place only in the following branches of knowledge:—

	Marks.
English Composition	500
History of England—including that of the Laws and Constitution	500
English Language and Literature	500
Language, Literature, and History of Greece...	750
Do. do. do. Rome	750
Do. do. do. France	375
Do. do. do. Germany	375
Do. do. do. Italy	375
Mathematics (pure and mixed)	1,250
Natural Science: that is (1) Chemistry, including Heat; (2) Electricity and Magnetism; (3) Geology and Mineralogy; (4) Zoology; (5) Botany	1,000
⁂ The total (1,000) marks may be obtained by adequate proficiency in any two or more of the five branches of science included under this head.	
Moral Sciences: that is, Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy...	500
Sanskrit Language and Literature	500
Arabic Language and Literature...	500

Candidates are at liberty to name, before February 1, 1871, any or all of these branches of knowledge. No subjects are *obligatory.*

The number set opposite to each branch in the preceding regulation denotes the greatest number of marks that can be obtained in respect of it.

No candidate will be allowed any marks in respect of any subject of examination, unless he shall be considered to possess a *competent knowledge* of that subject.‡

Selected candidates, before proceeding to India, will be on probation for two years, during which time they will be examined periodically, with a view of testing their progress in the following subjects:—

	Marks
1. Oriental Languages:	
Sanskrit	500
Vernacular¶ Languages of India (each)...	400
2. The History and Geography of India	350
3. Law	1,250
4. Political Economy	350

The last of these examinations will be held at the close of the second year of probation, and will be called the "final examination," at which it will be decided whether a selected candidate is qualified for the Civil Service of India.

Note.—The Secretary of State for India in Council has authorised the Civil Service Commissioners to state that it is his intention to allow the sum of £50 after each of the three first half years of probation and £150 after the last half year, to each selected candidate who shall have passed the required examinations to the satisfaction of the Commissioners, and shall have complied with such rules as may be laid down for the guidance of selected candidates.

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* Evidence of health and character must bear date not earlier than the 1st January, 1871.

† The Fee for this Examination will be £5.

‡ "Nothing can be further from our wish than to hold out "premiums for knowledge of wide surface and of small depth. "*We are of opinion that a candidate ought to be allowed no credit "at all for taking up a subject in which he is a mere smatterer.*"—Report of Committee of 1854. A deduction of marks will be made under each subject, *including Mathematics.*

¶ Including, besides the languages prescribed for the several Presidencies, such other languages as may, with approval of the Commissioners, be taken up as subjects of examination.

THE YARKAND EXPEDITION.

Advices dated 4th August have just been received from the Yarkand Expedition. On that date they had reached the Camp Bâlakchi, about six miles from Shadulla on the Karakash river. The desert has now fairly been left behind, although some difficult marching had still to be done, and one pass was yet to cross. The climate was beautiful and fruits were obtainable. The variations in the degrees of heat were not nearly so great, being from about 400 at night to 700 during the day. Every day the appearance of the country was improving, and the party have told wonderful stories of the appearance of Yarkand the fruits of which were said to excel those of Cashmere.

The rumours of disturbances in Yarkand were said to be not altogether without foundation. The King had been off on a little "annexing" excursion against the Chinese, in which he had been successful and had brought back 1,000 prisoners to Kashgar.

The stories of the annoyance caused the party by the Wazir of Ladakh are confirmed. The party were two marches into the desert before they found out the trick played them with reference to supplies. The difficulties of the route were great enough in themselves without these impediments being added. Out of 250 horses with which they started, only 80 remained at the date of these despatches. We fear this fact alone will prevent the Changchenmo route ever becoming popular. The party were now in good spirits and confident of success. They had been met by Kirghis with yaks bearing supplies for them and were assured of good treatment in Yarkand. Dr. Cayley was with them, but he intended to leave them to return to Leh by some other route which he wished to explore.—*Indian Public Opinion*, Sept. 2.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 3rd September, 1870.
Open 312 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	27,935	8	11
Merchandize	19,293	7	6
Back Bay Earth Train	450	0	0
Electric Telegraph	274	8	0
Total Rs.........	47,953	8	5
Corresponding week in September, 1869. Open 308 Miles.			
Coaching	24,972	0	0
Merchandize	16,762	5	10
Back Bay Earth Trains	176	4	0
Electric Telegraph	434	13	0
Total Rs.........	42,345	6	10
Increase.........	5,608	1	7

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[Per Reuter's Agency.]

THE WAR.

By British Indian Cable.

PARIS, 5th September, 2-20 P.M.

Perfect order continues in Paris.

The proclamation of the Republic continues throughout France.

Eugenie and her son have gone to Belgium. The Princess Clotilde has gone to Switzerland.

The reported death of Marshal Macmahon is denied. Hopes are entertained of his recovery.

The Paris Press of all parties declare their resolution to support the Provisional Government in the present crisis.

The national feeling is adverse to any overture for peace while a Prussian remains in France, and indignantly repels any idea of a cession of French territory.

Prussian scouts have arrived Foues and Louve Corps Vinez succeeding retreating good Prussian troops crossing her line into France near Mulsouse. [Repetition of this para. has been called for. Some words have apparently been omitted.]

PARIS, 6th September, 7-25 A.M.

The Prussians are rapidly approaching Paris.

Decrees have been published to-day abolishing political with (sic—repetition called for) and the stamp tax, and dismissing the Imperial Ambassadors in London, Vienna, and Saint Petersburg.

The Princess Mathilde has been arrested near Dieppe.

By Indo-European Telegraph.

LONDON, 6th September.

The Berlin official journal states that the number of prisoners taken includes fifty generals.

The Prussian armies are still marching on Paris.

It is stated from Madrid that in consequence of the events in France Government is increasing its forces. The Republican deputies have sent a congratulatory telegram to the Provisional Government at Paris, and made a demonstration in favour of abrogating the article of the Constitution, which established monarchical government in Spain.

REUTER'S AUSTRALIAN EXPRESS.

MELBOURNE, 14th August.

The Mayor of Melbourne is giving a magnificent entertainment on the occasion of the opening of the new Town Hall. 10,000 invitations have been issued.

The recently constructed reservoirs have been found defective and the engineer has been dismissed.

It is feared that the ships Harleck Castle and Dunkeld have been wrecked on the coast.

At Sydney the Parliament has been opened. The opposition amendment on the address was defeated. The Speech promised the extension of railways and immigration and the abolition of *ad valorem* duties.

The Colonial Exhibition will be opened on the 30th instant.

The Auckland Isles have been unsuccessfully searched for wrecks.

The Adelaide Government is pushing forward rapidly the telegraph overland to the north-west, to join the submarine cable from India.

BOMBAY.

Case for the Sessions.—On Tuesday Mr. Nana Morojee committed two thieves named Girdhur Moteelal and Moteelal Mahadew to stand their trial at the next Criminal Sessions for theft of some ornaments.

The "Forte" Amateurs, we would remind our readers, perform in Grant Road Theatre this evening again, when "Simon Lee" will be repeated. There will also be a negro minstrel entertainment, and the performances will conclude with the farce entitled, "One too many for him."

Death from a Fall.—On Monday last a Hindoo girl, aged about five, while playing in the verandah of a house fell to the ground, and received a severe incised wound on the abdomen from a piece of bottle glass on which she fell. She was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where she died the next day. A coroner's inquest was held on the body.

The Charge against the Moosawar of the Juma Musjid.—The charge of criminal misappropriation of Rs. 29,000 made against Mahomed Syud Chimkur Moosawar of the Juma Musjid, came on for hearing before Mr. Nana Morojee in the Fort Police Court yesterday. Mr. Starling appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Latham for the defence. Two witnesses were examined in support of the lengthy information which we have already published. The case was then adjourned for a week.

A Suspicious Case of Poisoning.—Dr. Hewlett, coroner, held an inquest on Tuesday at the Jamsetjee Hospital concerning the death of Saree Mubrook, a calasee. Deceased was about thirty years old, and lived in Nagpada with his wife and two adopted daughters. On Tuesday morning a calasee named Ambeer Nuseeb was called to the deceased's house. He went there, and found him lying on a bed. He said that the previous night at 12 o'clock he had been seized with purging and vomiting, and that his wife had given him his supper. He further said—"I am dying. It is but the pleasure of God. My wife is killing me." He took the deceased to the hospital, where he died the same day. The Coroner adjourned the case for further enquiry till the 15th inst.

Reckless Riding.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Showell, Yella Ranga was charged with riding a horse in a rash and negligent manner, and thereby injuring Mariam, woman. The woman stated that she was going along the Bhendy Bazar road on Tuesday at a distance of about four cubits from the foot path. She observed the prisoner come riding fast in front of her. He struck against her, and she was knocked down and became insensible. When she recovered her senses she found herself in hospital. She was asked to remain there, but refused to do so and was taken to her own house. She had lost some of her teeth. A sepoy, who saw the prisoner galloping, ran after him, calling out to him to stop, but he went on to his stable, where he was arrested. The Magistrate adjourned the case for further enquiry. The prisoner was released on bail in his own recognizance in Rs. 100 and one surety in Rs. 1,000.

WEATHER REPORTS.

Vingorla, 7th Sept., 10 A.M.—Weather clear, wind south-west, thermometer 78, rainfall 6 cents.

Cannanore, 7th Sept., 10 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind north-west moderate, thermometer 78, barometer 29·960.

Tuticorin, 7th Sept., 10 A.M.—Weather fair, wind easterly, thermometer 84, barometer 29·82.

Carwar, 7th Sept., 9-40 A.M.—Weather fine, wind light north-east, thermometer 77, barometer 29·98.

Mangalore, 7th Sept., 12 P.M.—Weather fair, thermometer 80.

CHARGE OF STARVING CHILDREN.

Dhundee Murarree, a shoemaker, and his wife Baijee, were on Tuesday charged in the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Showell, with voluntarily causing hurt to Luxmon and Nama, their children, by neglecting to provide them with sufficient food to maintain health.

Dr. A. M. Rogers said—I am a surgeon in H. M.'s Bombay Army, Professor in the Grant Medical College, and Superintendent of the Lying-in Hospital. The woman at the bar brought the two children this morning to the dispensary which I attend, for the purpose of obtaining medicine for them. On examining the children and making enquiries, I was convinced that they had not been supplied with proper nourishment, the elder child being in a terrible state of emaciation, and the younger child rapidly following in the same state. I was of opinion that it would be better to have the children placed in a jail hospital or any other hospital rather than allow them to remain with the mother, who, either from gross negligence or criminal neglect, left them unprovided with proper nourishment.

The prisoners were remanded to jail till the 20th instant, and the state of the children brought specially and at once to the notice of the Prison Surgeon.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORT.

Kurrachee, 7th Sept., 8 p.m.—Latest dates from United Kingdom via Russia, 6th Sept., 8-15 p.m.; via Turkey, 5th Sept., 10-19 a.m. From Continent of Europe, via Russia, 6th Sept., 9-40 p.m.; via Turkey, 6th Sept., 8-9 a.m.; America via Russia, 6th Sept., 10 p.m. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; lines beyond clear; Persian line right to London.

MORE MELBOURNE EMIGRANTS.

Bombay has just received from Melbourne another gang of men similar to the one that arrived here some months ago and whose case was brought prominently before the public. These men it will be recollected came in charge of horses imported here. They stated that bright prospects of good employment in India had been held out to them, and that in high hope they agreed to come here for a small consideration. But when they began to seek for work they found none and had to put up in the Strangers' Home and become dependent on the people of this city. The man just arrived tells the same tale. About twenty of them left Melbourne, in charge of several hundred horses, in the ships Brechin Castle and Beaumaris Castle, with bright prospects as to an Indian career, but only one has succeeded in getting work. They arrived here last month, their wages, amounting we are told to about £3, are exhausted and the men are now at the authorities. Some of them are tradesmen, respectable looking fellows, but there seems little hope for them beyond that of becoming loafers—can nothing be done?

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—7th September.

(Before J. O'Leary, Esq.)

SEWLALL ATMARAM vs. THUCKER MOWJEE KHEMJEE.

The suit was brought to recover Rs. 666-14-9, balance of price for twenty bales of Broach cotton sold to defendant on the 27th June 1870, at the rate of Rs. 250 per candy, as per his signature in plaintiff's book. Mr. Hormusjee appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Jehangier for the defendant. The debt was admitted and a verdict was given in plaintiff's favour for the amount and costs.

MEGA HEMA vs. KHOJA CASSUM COOVERJEE AND HUMBER COOVERJEE.

This was an action to recover Rs. 562, being the amount of a promissory note passed by defendant to plaintiffs on 3rd February 1870. The plaintiff appeared in person; the defendants was represented by Mr. Hormusjee. The Court gave a verdict for plaintiff or the full amount and costs, payable by monthly instalments of Rs. 125.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH. OFFICE.—7th Sept., 9 p.m.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 6th Sept., 12-16 p.m., Greenwich time. Time in transit 4 hours 19 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 6th Sept., 6 p.m., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 20 hours 21 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 6th Sept., 9-43 p.m., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 4 hours 19 minutes.

Via Turkey, 6th Sept., 8-9 p.m., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 14 hours 46 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 6th Sept., 10-20 p.m., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 13 hours.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 p.m. of the 6th to 9 p.m. of 7th Sept., is as follows:—

	To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From	Kurrachee	9 25	0 2
,,	Calcutta	12 37	0 22
,,	Madras	21 30	0 27
,,	Galle	47 2	9 45

OFFICIAL REPORT OF RAINFALL AT BOMBAY

DOWN TO 5TH SEPTEMBER, 1870.

Fall of rain from 9 a.m. Monday, 29th August, to 9 a.m. Monday, 5th September 1870.

Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the Week.							Total for the week.	Fall of rain from 1st Jan. 1870.
	Month of Aug. & Sept. 1870.								
	Mon. 29.	Tues. 30.	Wed. 31.	Thur. 1.	Fri. 2.	Sat. 3.	Sun. 4.		
Phases of the Moon.					☽				
Observatory Colaba ... Fort.	·33	·15	·22	...	..	·01	·01	0·72	54·50
Elphinstone Circle Garden, Gauge No. I	·09	·43	·20	·10	·25	...	...	1·07	61·92
,, No. II	·10	·43	·20	·10	·23	...	...	1·06	61·89
,, No. III	·10	·47	·20	·10	·27	...	...	1·14	61·73½
Fort George, E. G. H.	·24	·47	·08	·01	·10	·01	...	0·91	58·55
Esplanade, Hos. 21st Regt. N. I.	...	·40	·26	·02	·03	...	...	0·71	63·85
Byculla, J. J. H.	·62	·30	·80	...	...	...	·10	1·82	65·08

In the report from the Colaba Observatory the day is from midnight to midnight, and in that from the J. J. Hospital, from 6 a.m. one day to 6 a.m. the following day.

THEFT OF PAPER.

On Tuesday in the Girgaum Police Court, Visram Duthoo, a Khoja coolie, and Nanjee Tejpal, a shopkeeper, were charged with having in their possession, on the 3rd inst., 11¼ quires of foolscap paper, of the value of Rs. 4-2, the property of the G. I. P. Railway Company, which was reasonably suspected to have been stolen or fraudulently obtained.

Mr. Cleveland represented the company; Mr. Nusserwanjee for the defendant.

Mr. Samuel S. Smith stated—I am police inspector G. I. P. Railway, Bombay division. On the 2nd instant, Hurry Babajee, a police jemadar, brought to me this bundle of paper—(one out of four bundles produced in Court.) On information he gave me, I went to Mr. Souter, and got the assistance of one of the detective jemadars, and gave him and other policemen instructions as to what they were to do. This was on the morning of the 3rd. About 9 p. m. on the latter date, the two prisoners were brought to me by the detectives, and these three bundles of paper were also brought. I can state positively from the water mark G. I. P. Railway Company that this paper is the property of the Railway Company, such as they use at the present time. To my knowledge I have never known any paper of this kind to be sold by the Railway Company or to be given away. The prisoners were brought to me with the paper by the detectives. They did not account satisfactorily as to how they came by it.

Mr. Nusserwanjee for the defence contended that the water mark was no positive proof that the paper was the property of the company, or that it was stolen, and that there was no proof of theft. The prisoners were convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of ten rupees each.

THEFT OF A CURRENCY NOTE.

In the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Tookaram Ramjee, a hamal in the employ of Treacher and Co., Limited, was charged with dishonestly misappropriating and converting to his own use a Government currency note for Rs. 500, the property of Mr. W. C. Davis, and Jairam Canajee, a sepoy in the employ of the Alliance Spinning and Weaving Company, was charged with aiding and abetting the offence.

Mr. Wusuntrow defended the first accused.

Mr. William Charles Davis said—I am an assistant in Treacher and Company's and live at the Byculla establishment. I know the first prisoner Tookaram. He is employed in the godowns at Byculla as porter. The second prisoner is a peon in the Alliance Spinning and Weaving Company's mills. Last Monday week about 5 o'clock in the evening, Mr. McCarthy came to the shop and purchased stores of the value of Rs. 125. In payment he presented a note for Rs. 500. I took the number of the note and got him to endorse it. I afterwards took the note from the shop into the godown to superintend the packing of the goods. The note was then in my hand. I have an idea that I put the note in my pocket. I returned to the shop, and in ten minutes after missed it. I went back to the godown, told the godown keeper, Mr. Warren, of my loss, offered a reward, and asked to have the men searched. The men, including the first prisoner, were searched in my presence. They were told why they were searched. The note was not found. I at once stopped payment of it at the Banks and advertised its loss in the papers. About 8 p. m. I reported the loss to Mr. Mills. I saw the note last evening with Mr. Inspector Price. I identified it by the number and the endorsement on the reverse of the note. I did not see the second prisoner on the occasion of the loss of the note.

It appeared from further evidence that the first accused handed the note in question to an acquaintance who was passing by Treacher and Co.'s establishment, requesting him to deliver it to the second prisoner. The man did so. The second prisoner went to cash the note at the Currency Exchange Department, where payment had been stopped, and the prisoner was given in charge of the police. He pointed out the man who had given it to him, and the latter pointed out the first prisoner.

The Magistrate adjourned the case for further enquiry.

DAMAGES AGAINST THE G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY.

Several cases arising from the accident at the reversing station on the G. I. P. Railway in the beginning of last year have lately been disposed of by the Hon. Sir M.R. Westropp, Chief Justice. His Lordship gave judgment in the suit by Venayeck Rugonath against the G. I. P. Railway Company on the 29th August, and in doing so said—

Rugonath Narayen, chief dewan or minister of His Highness the Rajah of Dhar, was travelling in a second-class carriage, part of a train upon the defendants' railway, early on the morning of the 26th of June 1867. The train then met with an accident at that part of the line where there is a bridge over the Sookee nullah, between Bhosawul and Nimbora. The dewan was by that accident so much injured, that he died upon the 28th of the same month. The evidence contained in the reports of the accident made by the defendants' own officers was so strong, that the learned counsel for the defendants, at an early stage of the trial, admitted that they could not deny negligence on the part of their clients. They also admitted that the dewan was a passenger in the train, and that his death was occasioned by the accident. These admissions confined the case to the 4th and 5th issues. The fourth issue is—Whether the plaintiff is entitled to recover any damages for his own benefit in respect of the grievances alleged in the plaint, and if so, how much? The 5th issue is—Whether the plaintiff is entitled to recover any damages on behalf of the widow and daughter of Rugonath Narayen in respect of the grievances in the plaint mentioned, and if so, how much?

The deceased dewan, Rugonath Narayen, had a son who predeceased him by only eight days. The deceased left, surviving him, a widow named Jankeebaee, aged about 36 years at the time of her husband's death, and four daughters; three of whom were married before his death—the fourth, named Mathra or Mathoora, is about 5 or 6 years of age and still unmarried. Jankeebaee has, since her husband's death, adopted the plaintiff as son of the deceased. There is not any evidence of express authority having been given to her by her husband to adopt a son, but on the other hand there is not any evidence of his having refused to adopt, or of his having enjoined her not to adopt, and accordingly, under the Hindu law prevailing in the Deccan to which he belonged, his sanction of the adoption will be implied.—Rakhmabai *vs* Radhabai (5 Bom. H. C. Rep. 181.) The adoption being valid, and no probate or letters of administration or certificate of heirship having been granted in respect of the estate of the deceased, the plaintiff, as his adopted son, is his legal representative, and as such is, under section I. of Act XIII. of 1855, entitled to maintain this action on behalf of the parties upon whom that Act confers the right to damages from the defendants, as having by their neglect and default, in not having properly constructed their bridge, caused the death of the dewan. His widow and unmarried daughter are clearly within the Act as persons entitled to damages proportioned to the loss resulting from his death to them respectively. It is unnecessary for me to decide, and I therefore wholly abstain from giving any opinion, whether a son, adopted in the life-time of the deceased person, in respect of whose death the action is brought under the Act, would be entitled to damages, but I think that the word "child" (which under the glossarial clause [section 4,] is defined as including the "son and daughter, and grandson and grand-daughter, and step-son and step-daughter," of the deceased) must be limited to mean one who is the child of the deceased, at the time of his death, and herein might perhaps be included a child of which the widow was then enciente, but not a son adopted after the death of the deceased by her. The word "child" is in the English stat. 9 and 10 Vic., c. 93, defined in the same way as in Act XIII. of 1855, and has been held to mean a legitimate child. Accordingly where the mother of a woman, who was killed, brought, as administratrix, an action on behalf of herself and her deceased daughter's illegitimate child, damages were given to the plaintiff on her own account only, and none for the illegitimate child.—Dickinson *vs.* The North Eastern Railway Company, (33 L. J. Exch. 91.) As the plaintiff in this suit has been lawfully adopted by the widow, and therefore cannot be regarded by Hindu law as illegitimate, that case applies to the present one no further than as showing that the Court of Exchequer, in construing the word "child" was not disposed to give any further extension to the legal meaning of that word than the statute itself in its glossarial clause had already given to it beyond its ordinary signification in law. The action had no existence at Common Law—it is the creature of legislation, and the Act ought not to be interpreted, so as to impose upon parties who may be sued under it, any wider or greater liability than is distinctly within the particular reason for which it was passed. Act XIII. of 1855 is intituled "An Act to provide compensation to families for loss occasioned by the death of a person caused by actionable wrong." Before the passing of the Act, "actionable wrong" meant any such wrongful act, neglect, or default as would, if death had not ensued, have entitled the party injured to maintain an action and recover damages in respect thereof. *Actio personalis moritur cum persona* was then the rule. But this Act continued the right of action to his "executor, administrator, or representative for the benefit of the wife, husband, parent and child, if any, of the person whose death shall have been so caused," and the damages to be given shall be such as the Court "may think proportioned to the loss resulting from such death to the parties respectively, for whom and for whose benefit such action shall be brought." The plaintiff was the dewan's first cousin, once removed, and lived, it has been said, in his house at Dhar, but at the time of the occurrence of the accident or of the dewan's death had not been adopted, and could not then, either by the law of nature, or the Hindu law, be considered to have been his child. Furthermore the plaintiff was then seventeen years of age, *i. e.*, one year more than the Hindu law deems full age. Even assuming that the adoption relates back to the death of the deceased, the injury supposed to have been suffered by him in virtue of the retrospective operation of the adoption, was one to which he was voluntarily subjected by himself and his parents by giving him in adoption. They then knew of the death of the dewan, and, nevertheless, assented to the adoption by the widow, which was to make the plaintiff the son of one whose death had been caused by the negligence of the defendants. In that view the case would seem to be one for the application of the maxim *Volenti non fit injuria*. So far, however, from any loss resulting to the plaintiff by the death of the dewan the plaintiff has been considerably benefited by it, inasmuch as that event was the reason for the plaintiff's adoption, by which he has acquired a right to succeed to the property of the deceased, who it has been deposed had an inam village in the Dhar territory and other property. It is vehemently probable that the plaintiff would never have been adopted if the deceased had lived, as he was only 40 years of age when he met with the accident, and may fairly have expected to have sons born to him. Under such circumstances were any damages recoverable by the plaintiff, they could only be nominal damages. But I see no reason of supposing that the Indian Legislature intended to confer upon the widow of a deceased Hindu the power of imposing upon persons sued under the Act a greater liability than existed at the death of her husband. That Legislature has not shown itself unmindful of the necessity of making in the Act a provision especially suitable to India, not to be found in the English stat. 9 and 10 Vic., c. 93, by introducing the word "representative" after the words "executor and administrator." So many cases might occur in India, in which there would be neither executors nor administrators, as to render such an addition indispensable. A later English statute (28 and 29 Vic., c. 95) has made a somewhat similar provision for England. The Indian Legislature being thus alive to the especial circumstances of Indian society, and having carefully enumerated in the glossary to the Act, persons as coming within the scope of the word "child" as used in the Act, who cannot be regarded as within the ordinary legal meaning of that word, I should have expected to find the case of a posthumously adopted son specially mentioned in the Act, if it were intended that he should be included. The fourth issue must, for these reasons, be formed in the negative and in favour of the defendants.

The next question is as to the amount of damages which should be awarded to the plaintiff, not on his own behalf, but on that of the widow and daughter of the dewan. The dewan's father, Narroo Jugonath Goonay, stated that the dewan was thirty-eight years of age at the time of his death; but this old man was not a very accurate witness, and it is safer to assume that the dewan was of the age of forty years, which is that named in the plaint. He had formerly been in the British service as a carkoon at Ratnagari in the Collector's department at Rs. 75 to Rs. 100 per mensem and had been educated at the High School of Poona. Three or four years ago, having left the British service, he became dewan to H. H. the Raja of Dhar at Rs. 250 per mensem as salary with a further allowance of Rs. 6 per month as a Brahmin writer, as Wishwanath Narayen, a person attached to his suite, deposed. The dewan's father spoke also of Rs. 131 per month being allowed to the deceased as wages for (26) twenty-six attendants. These were not mentioned by the Brahmin, and I understand them to have been persons allotted to him as assistants in his office of dewan, and not as personal attendants. I therefore do not reckon their wages as forming any personal allowance to the deceased, or as increasing his dignity. Rs. 256 per mensem equal Rs. 3,072 per annum. Mr. Slater, an insurance company's agent, has been examined to prove that the price of an annuity of Rs. 3,100, on the life of a Hindu aged 38, would be Rs. 40,259-11-10, *i. e.* allowing him about 22 years to live. But that evidence is inapplicable to such a case as the present. The deceased was liable at any moment to dismissal from his office of dewan, which he held neither for life, nor *quamdiu se bene gesserit*, but *quamdiu principi bene placeat*. It is therefore impossible to regard his annual income of Rs. 3,072 as dewan in the light of an annuity for life or for any given number of years. However, looking at his education, his appointment at the time of his death, the probability if he had lived and lost that appointment, of his getting another; the position in society enjoyed by his widow and daughter while he held his office of dewan, and lost to them by his death; and looking also at his age, which I take to have been forty, and the ages of his wife and unmarried daughter, which were then thirty-six and six years respectively, I think that Rs. 10,000 will be a fair sum at which to assess the damages payable to them—whereof Rs. 7,000 must be allotted to the widow and Rs. 3,000 to the daughter.

It appears that the plaintiff appointed Krishnajee Shideshwar as his mooktear to bring this suit—and to do other business. A copy of the mooktearnama, or power of attorney, has been annexed to the plaint. It contained no power to delegate his authority. However, though the omission was mentioned by counsel, no issue or objection was raised on that point or on the sufficiency of the next power of attorney which I shall mention. Had any difficulty been made on these matters, I should have adjourned the case in order to give the plaintiff an opportunity of setting them right by filing new powers, there really not being any doubt that this action was brought with the concurrence of the deceased dewan's family. Krishnajee Shideshwar is married to one of the deceased dewan's daughters. Krishnajee Shideshwar appointed one Narayen Balkrishna alias Raojee Bajikur (a pleader in the Judge's Court at Tanna) as his mooktear or agent to bring this suit. He was examined as a witness in this suit and produced the power of attorney, which was in the form of an agreement between Krishnajee Shideshwar and him, Krishnajee thereby appointing Narayen Balkrishna, attorney, to sue, and agreeing that the latter should have a moiety of whatsoever should be recovered. However, there was a tacit understanding between them that Narayen Balkrishna should only get one-third of what was to be recovered, and that the residue of the moiety should be pocketed by Krishnajee—a very comfortable arrangement no doubt for these two gentlemen, but neither of the two powers of attorney was signed by the widow of the deceased, nor by his unmarried daughter, and even if the latter had signed, she, being an infant, would not have been bound by it. The plaintiff, I have held, had a right to sue in his representative capacity (and to constitute an attorney or agent for that purpose), but his right to sue was in that representative character only, and not for his own benefit, and therefore, being merely a trustee, had no power to make or to authorise his agent or attorney Krishnajee to make any arrangement as to the mode in which the monies recovered, or any part of them, should be allotted. Act XIII. of 1855 assigns that duty to the Court, and it will take care that the monies reach the hands of the beneficial owners, and will not entrust them to the safe keeping of a boy of seventeen, such as the plaintiff, and still less to his agents. These latter will not be involved in any loss of importance, as the decree will contain a direction that the defendants, the company, shall pay the plaintiff's costs as between solicitor and client. Any other claims which either Narayen Balkrishna or Krishnajee Shideshwar in respect of either of the powers of attorney may have against each other or against the plaintiff, they must settle amongst themselves. I am not, however, to be understood as inviting any of those three gentlemen to indulge in further litigation. It will be desirable that Dr. Dallas, the attorney for the plaintiff, and Messrs. Cleveland and Peile, the solicitors for the defendants, should place themselves in communication with the Resident or other chief British authority at Dhar in order to ascertain what will be the safest mode of transmitting to Jankeebaee, the widow, her share of the damages, Rs. 7,000. As to Rs. 3,000, the share of Mathra or Mathoora, the infant daughter of the deceased, it is the bounden duty of the Court, as representing Her Majesty as *parem patriæ*, to secure it for that infant, by directing it to be paid over to the official trustee, Mr. Loudon, to be invested in Government paper and held in trust by him for her. The annual income and dividends to be paid to her mother Jankeebaee for the maintenance, education, and clothing of the infant, and Rs. 1,000, part of the principal, to be paid to the said Jankeebaee, on the marriage of the infant, for her marriage expenses, and the balance Rs. 2,000 to be paid to the said infant, Mathra or Mathoora, on her attaining her full age according to law.

The father of the deceased spoke of his being the owner of valuable jewels and ornaments which were made away with on his death, but there is not any count in the plaint under the concluding provision in section 2 of Act XIII. of 1855 (which is not to be found in the English Statute) in respect of those jewels and ornaments, and even if there were, the evidence as to them is vague, and altogether such as to tend to show that the loss (if any) was too remote a consequence of the death of the dewan to fall within that enactment.

PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.

The following passengers sailed from Madras by the P. & O. steamer Simla on the 2nd inst.:—

From Madras to Southampton.—Mrs. Cooke, Messrs. P. Mahony, and H. M. Lechler, Mr. and Mrs. O'Grady and three infants, Miss Morgan, Mr. Zaidee Fischer, 3 Misses Fischer and an ayah, Miss M. M. Crowther, Captain Garnault, Mr. and Mrs. Strickland, child and infant.

THE ALLAHABAD "PANIC."

It was scarcely to be expected that the small fry of the Press should have abstained from sensational paragraphs about the late uneasiness in this station. Amidst the stupendous military enigmas which the telegraph has lately been flashing down on public pages, it must have been a congenial relief to the feebler provincial journals to find themselves amidst the more intelligible excitement of old ladies threatened by their chowkeedars, khansamahs sharpening the carving knifes the durzee assuming a seditious deportment, faithless sepoys, railway guards with their blunderbusses, railway bridges bristling with cannon, &c., &c.

Knowing then the temperament and temptations of these weakly children of the fourth estate, (who are not much to blame after all, *for God hath made them so*, as Dr. Watts has happily remarked,) the public will not have attached undue value to certain announcements in consideration of the quarters in which they appeared.

But when the *Englishman* gives a space to these fictions in its columns, we must reasonably suppose that his information was founded on correspondence which he believed reliable. With a view, therefore, to enabling him to turn round on these unworthy news-mongers, we assure him, in all honesty, that he he has been deceived about the anticipated attack on the Central Jail, as well as about the guns on the Jumna Bridge. The English language is quite precise enough to admit of facts being recorded in it without ambiguity, and we declare to him and the public that no guns have ever been placed on the Jumna bridge, and that no attack on the jail was ever threatened or expected.—*Pioneer*, Sept. 5.

INDIAN ITEMS.

The cattle brought to the Lahore slaughter-houses were lately discovered by the Cattle Commissioners to be largely infected with some terrible thing called cyst, which is understood to develop into something like Guinea or tape worm. This must be an unpleasant subject for a discussion at a dinner table.—*Indian Public Opinion*, Sept. 2.

The *Darjeeling News*, in its issue of the 27th ultimo, tells a curious story of a butcher in Darjeeling, whose fingers are gradually rotting away with leprosy. One public-spirited man considered him a public nuisance, and brought the case before the Deputy Commissioner. He referred it to the Civil Surgeon, and the result was that no action was taken. The *Darjeeling News* suggests that if the man were removed from the station it would only be continuing the nuisance, and that the cheapest way would be to hang him at once.

On Friday last a crowded meeting of the Benares Institute was held for the purpose of publicly recording their sorrow at the death of their late president, and of deciding upon some means of commemorating his many virtues. It was proposed by His Highness the Maharajah of Vizianagram, and seconded by the Magistrate of Benares, that a marble statue of the late Rajah Sir Deo Narain Singh should be erected in the Town Hall, which is about to be built in Benares. For this object it was proposed to form a committee for the collection of subscriptions, His Highness the Maharajah of Vizianagram promising to head the subscription list with Rs. 1,000.—*Pioneer*.

It is somewhat remarkable that no notice has been taken of the fact that the Marseilles route for letters must be closed. No intimation has been given of this by the Postal authorities, who must surely be aware of it. There is little doubt that for a very large number of letters the higher Marseilles postage has been paid, although all must go via Southampton. Why is this? Not even passengers can now come through France from England by this route. In the same way the Brindisi and Trieste routes must also be closed. If we are wrong, we shall be glad to be put right; but if right, it shows the greatest laxity on the part of the India Postal authorities not to intimate these facts as widely as possible, and not leave people to judge for themselves and *pay the extra postage*.—*Indian Public Opinion*, Sept. 2.

A Warning to Wet-Nurses.—It is known to be a common practice for native women desirous of being entertained as wet-nurses for European children, to borrow infants about the age required and show them as their own—whereas their own may be dead or twice as old as the one produced. Such conduct however is punishable under the 417th section of the Penal Code, as would appear from the case decided here by Mr. Fisher on Thursday last. A woman named Soomareea undertook to procure a wet-nurse, with a child about five months old, for a European infant about the same age, and accordingly a woman appeared with a fine healthy child about six months old which both women declared to belong to the wet-nurse seeking the engagement. She was taken on, but the European infant gradually fell off and seldom ceased crying. It was then evident that the woman was not competent to perform the duty she had undertaken; and it also came out that the child she had shown was not her own, and that her own was about two years old. Soomarees, who called herself a *Chowdryne* of *Dhaees* was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, and the other woman to one month.—*Pioneer*, Sept. 5.

THE LATE RAJAH SIR DEO NARAIN SING.

Rajah Sir Deo Narain Sing is dead. Such was the intelligence that shocked and saddened the residents of Benares on the evening of the 28th ultimo. A short, though imperfect, sketch of one, who was so lately one of the best representatives of the native community, may interest the public and prove welcome to his many friends. The great grandson of the famous Oussan Sing,—the staunch friend of Warren Hastings and the enemy of Rajah Cheyte Sing,—the late Sir Deo Narain Sing was by inheritance, as well as by inclination, the firm friend of the British. Oussan Sing, in 1781, saved Warren Hastings and all his followers from total destruction; and in 1857 Sir Deo Narain Sing proved worthy of his ancestor. Before this eventful year, however, he had already shown himself to be a loyal subject. In 1852, on the occasion of a serious riot in Benares—when the magistrate was assaulted and the shops were closed for three days—Sir Deo Narain Sing came forward, and, through his influence and energy, quiet was restored. It was in 1857, however, that he shone the brightest. In that year, writes one who knew him and his family well, "Sir Deo Narain Sing devoted his whole property, his time, energy, and would have devoted his life itself, had it been called for, to the service of the Government." When the danger was most imminent, and the local authorities were most in want of the support and countenance of a native gentleman of his position and influence, he abandoned his own house in the city of Benares and took up his quarters in that occupied by Mr. Gubbins, the Commissioner, in order to be able at all times and on all occasions to give that officer every aid and counsel in his power. Had Benares gone, our communications with Calcutta would have been completely interrupted, and perhaps the lives of all the Europeans in the North-Western Provinces have been sacrificed. That this did not occur was mainly owing to Mr. Gubbins; but all his exertions would have proved unvailing had he not been unflinchingly and zealously supported by the nobleman of whom we write. Rajah Sir Deo Narain Sing was shortly afterwards appointed a Member of Council by Lord Canning, a post which he continued to occupy during the Viceroyalty of Lord Elgin. By both of those Viceroys he was valued as a colleague and warmly esteemed as a friend. After his retirement from Council he resided principally at Benares, where, in all matters, he "proved himself an active and influential citizen, eager and willing to aid to the utmost of his power in any measure for the improvement of the city or its inhabitants." As President of the Benares Institute, he will ever be warmly remembered and mourned by its members, to whom his loss is irreparable. Amongst those who have ever striven to bridge the gulf which unfortunately still exists in India between the governors and the governed, he occupied a foremost place. Few native gentlemen have laboured so heartily and with such sincere pleasure towards this high object as did Rajah Sir Deo Narain Sing. His English friends mourn him as one whom they could ill afford to lose, and the native community of Benares mourn him as one of their most respected and beloved Chiefs.—*Pioneer*.

SHIKAR IN PERSIA.

At the head of the *Feræ Naturæ* stand the lion, a maneless variety, in the south, and the royal tiger, in the Caspian provinces. I have also heard of its occurring in Kurdistan, but this is doubtful. Leopards and panthers also occur on the Elboorz Range, and the ounce *(Felis Uncia)* is also found, not very frequently however. Black bears are also common in some places.

Any one killing a wolf is entitled to take one sheep out of each flock that he may meet on that day, a kind of direct and very fair taxation.

The foxes are found useful in destroying various small vermin injurious to the crops, and their destruction has been from time to time prohibited.

Large tracts are in different places set apart as "Korouk," or game preserves for the Shah. Perhaps, the most difficult *shikar* is that of the wild ass, which is principally found in the Great Saet Desert of Khorassan. It is generally thus managed: relays of horsemen are posted on the line that it is intended to drive the asinine gentry, at distances of two or three miles apart, who keep their horses at full speed, pressing the asses until they are tired out. Dogs are of little or no use in this sport, as the Persian greyhound is smaller, and not nearly so fast as the English, though perhaps more robustly built in proportion. The Kurdish greyhound is slower still, with feathered ears and tail, but is a hardier dog, and I have known them go easily over stony ground, when my other greyhounds, consisting of English, Persian, and English cross-bred, and Persian and Arab cross-bred were completely knocked up and lamed by the stones.

I have had very good fun riding down a wolf with the greyhounds, and spearing him when brought to bay; the dogs would roll lupus over, but seemed afraid to go in for a regular good worry at him.

The mildest *shikar*, I think, that I ever saw is quail hawking. A Persian swell of the period goes to a clover field, with sundry curs of the turnspit breed, called in Persian Toolees; these flush the quail, a sparrow hawk is then flown at them and the wretched quail is generally struck within twenty yards, the whole pastime being nearly as exciting as a cockroach hunt in the back kitchen would be.

The only chance that one ever has in coursing antelope, is when the snow is on the ground, their sharp feet stick in the snow and impede their progress. They are also captured in another way: hawks are flown which are trained to attack the head and eyes, so bewildering the poor animal that time is given for the Greyhounds to come up and secure them.

A similar plan is pursued with regard to hares: the hawk will seize the hare with one claw, and a tuft of grass with the other. The hawk has a pair of leather breeches put on to prevent his being strained by the efforts of the hare to escape.

The greatest fun to my mind was, when the snow is on the ground, going out coursing anything that turned up. One did get such jolly croppers in the snow, not being able to see the holes. I got twelve rolls in one day, and one of my grooms eleven, and the others who were out, a proportionally fair share of spills. Luckily one falls soft in snow, and the principal disagreement was, now and then going through the superincumbent layer of snow and the ice it concealed into a pool of water—rather a disagreeable species of hydropathic treatment.

One day a week we used to have a grand meet of the "Teheran Union Hounds," which was the dignified title we applied to what in India would be called a "Bobbery Pack," and very good fun we used to have. We took it in turn to give the "Hunt Dinner," in the evening, and about the only drawback was the necessity for getting back to Teheran before the gates were closed at dusk. The Russians and Germans went out with us occasionally, but not often, and when one of our Gallic allies turned out we were safe for fun of some kind. One rising diplomatist, now in China, turned out with one of those gigantic horns round his body that the Imperial Piqueurs at Fontainebleau use. The same Nimrod's get-up for snipe shooting was as follows: jockey cap, green velvet coat, white trousers and patent leather boots. Considerable regret was expressed that he had not also brought the horn aforesaid to sound pœans over the fallen snipe, but as he, after a frightful expenditure of ammunition, only bagged one quail, it was perhaps as well that he left it at home.

The country around Teheran is sterile and stony in the extreme, the only vegetation being where the ground is watered by small water-courses brought from the hills in subterraneous aqueducts called "kanats," which are driven, many of them for very long distances, until they tap the hidden springs. These kanats are externally marked in the upper parts of their course by lines of mounds some fifty yards or less apart, having a very curious appearance. On closer inspection, these mounds will be found to be composed of a species of small crater with a shaft in the centre descending into the kanat up which the excavated soil has been hoisted, and deposited around the shaft thus forming the mound.

No small amount of industry and considerable Engineering skill have been expended on many of these kanats which, having no connection with D. P. W. of any kind, are durable, some I dare say as old as King Darius himself.

Very fair sport may be had with the blue pigeons inhabiting these kanats: throw a stone down the shaft, and be ready, for you are almost certain of a right and left, as the pigeons fly up.

Where the kanats change into open-water courses the snipe are found lying scattered by twos and threes; and it is only by working down these streams that one can get anything like a bag. Near Teheran five or six brace of snipe with a heavy duck or a teal or two, would be a fair day's bag. By going to marshes at some twenty miles distance, much larger bags may be made, say fifteen to twenty brace.

Near Tehran itself there are not half a dozen marshes in all, and one, perhaps the very largest, for what reason I am sure I cannot say, for it was a very likely looking place, never by any chance held a snipe; lapwings were its solitary occupants.

The double, or solitary snipe affords some sport in August, and in winter there is a fair sprinkling of woodcock, generally found amongst the vineyards, where the hares also lie, more particularly when the snow is on the ground.

The ducks are found in large numbers, but they take such precious good care to keep out of gunshot of cover that it is not often one gets a chance at them, waiting for them at twilight is one's best chance.—*Indian Public Opinion*.

A CONTRAST.

On Saturday last (August 27) Mr. T. Newton, barrister-at-law, was sentenced by the High Court, Allahabad, to be "suspended from practice until further orders of the Court, with liberty to apply for permission to resume his practice after the expiration of five years, upon production of certificates of good character and conduct during the interval." This sentence was for unprofessional conduct in advising a client to administer to an estate over which she had no control.

Contrast with this sentence the following *morceau* of justice from Poona. A *vakeel* practising in the Judge's Court at Poona was recently sentenced to *two years' imprisonment* for appropriating Rs. 900, which he was commissioned to give to another man. The man died and the *vakeel* put this money in his own pocket.

The other *vakeels* petitioned for mercy and the sentence was reduced from two years *to fifteen days!*—*Indian Public Opinion*.

GLASS VENETIANS.

Among many useful inventions which have been brought to the notice of the public lately, perhaps there is not one which is calculated to conduce more to their comfort than the glass venetians, for which Mr. Skinner has taken out a patent.

Their superiority over the old-fashioned shutter of that name in shown in two ways. When closed, instead of completely darkening the room, they admit a fine subdued light, and they can be partially opened, and securely fastened, at four different angles.

The wooden venetians were constantly requiring repairs in order to effect these properly, the door or window shutter had to be taken to pieces. But in the new sort of venetians this is quite unnecessary. If a leaf of the glass gets broken, it can be pulled out of its frame, and another substituted. The glass venetian has been adopted by the Government of Ceylon, and fixed in the Council Chamber at Colombo, where it is said to be a great success.

The railway station at Venice has been entirely covered in with this kind of glass, and the experiment has turned out most satisfactory. The station in the heat of summer is one of the coolest and most pleasant buildings in the place, owing chiefly to the subdued light.—*Indian Public Opinion*, Sept. 2.

REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF SIND FOR 1869-70.

The report of Sir W. L. Merewether, K.C.S.I. and C.B., Commissioner in Sind, to the Bombay Government of his administration of that province for 1869-70, is before us, and from it we gather that the "Unhappy Valley" suffered during the year 1869, unusually, from calamities of various descriptions. We are informed that countless myriads of locusts caused immense destruction to the standing crops nearly all over the province, and this disaster was greatly aggravated by the prevalence of epidemic cholera and malarious fevers, causing great mortality among all classes. In Lower Sind, where the disease chiefly prevailed, the type of cholera was peculiarly fatal, collapse supervening almost immediately after attack. The conduct of the medical officers, and the several medical subordinates in charge of dispensaries is said to have been most zealous and commendable. Owing to the intense heat that prevailed during the time of the epidemic the arduous nature of their duties was greatly increased. The Commissioner has brought the names of the most deserving to the notice of the Bombay Government, and we trust that they will meet with their reward in due season. Soon after the subsidence of the cholera scourge, malarious fever of an unusually severe form became general throughout the province. This is attributed to the extraordinary heavy rain-fall, which was more than four times the average amount recorded during the preceding thirteen years. The 21st Fusiliers at Kurrachee suffered considerably and for a long time from fever, and it was deemed necessary to accelerate the departure of the regiment to Bangalore, owing to the utter state of prostration into which the greater part of the regiment had fallen. Besides the above mentioned diseases, small-pox also prevailed during the first five months of the year, and the number of deaths recorded from this disease amounted to 471. In addition to these inflictions we are told that, owing to the existence of a wide-spread famine in Rajpootana, several thousands of fugitives from Marwar took up their abode in the Thurr and Parkur District, and distributed themselves all over the chief towns. Their state was very wretched, the majority of them had no clothing, and many were suffering from starvation. Some thousands died while moving from place to place. The number of these persons maintained entirely at Government expense was 19,800, and the expenditure on this account amounted to about Rs. 20,000. In addition to this a sum of Rs. 50,000 was granted for affording employment to such as were in a condition to work. Turning to other sections of the report, we observe that the part referring to the judicial administration is very meagre, and chiefly made up of statistics which are of no general interest. There were thirty-one cases of murder in Sind in 1869, against thirty-seven cases in 1868. Twelve convicts were executed and ten transported for life, against twenty-three executed and three transported in 1868, from which it would appear that the hangman's business in Sind is falling off. There were one hundred and fifty more cases of cattle-stealing in 1869 than in the previous year. This is attributed to scarceness of food, which caused many people to steal and slaughter cattle to save themselves from starvation. The number of persons brought to trial in 1869 was 17,609. Of these, 7,784 were convicted and 9,825 acquitted. The Commissioner remarks that a comparison of these numbers is unfavourable to the police, and we quite agree with him. This report does not deal with the result of the Police administration during the year. We are informed that the reports of the District Superintendents have been sent in original to Government, with copies of letters reviewing the working of the police in each district separately. We are of opinion that these police reports and letters should have been published along with this report. There is no department of our administration in India which requires such careful supervision as the police, and any concealment of the result of the working of this department will inevitably lead the public to conclude that there was little good to be said of it.

By far the most interesting portion of the report refers to the Kurrachee Harbour Works, and here we get a glimpse of the disastrous effects of some of the orders issued by the Supreme Government last year during the financial panic, and while endeavouring to exercise the demon "deficit." It is painful to a tax-payer to contemplate how woefully "pence wise and pounds foolish" some of these orders were. It would appear that the entire expenditure on the Kurrachee Harbour Works during the year amounted to Rs. 2,81,619. Progress was seriously retarded in October by the reduction of the Budget grant to the extent of Rs. 50,000, under the "deficit" orders, and on the 2nd December the works were completely stopped by telegram. This took place when the favorable season for the sea work was commencing, and all workmen, some of whom had been trained for years on the Harbour Works, had to be discharged. Two foremen and two mason divers, who had been sent out from England, were left without work. They had to be retained and paid, and plant and materials just then arriving from England were rendered for the time useless. In consequence of the strong representations made by the local Government, a small grant of Rs. 8,000 was made on the 11th January, and on the 23rd February a further sum of Rs. 50,000 was sanctioned for the remainder of the current year. These sanctions arrived only in time to allow of the season's work being made safe, though at greatly enhanced cost, owing to the pressure of time before the monsoons. We are told further that a contract for the deposit of 50,000 tons of stone in the base of the Munora break-water, which has been entered into at a very favourable rate, was broken, under the deficit orders, and compensations, amounting to Rs 3,800, had to be paid to the contractors. A fresh contract was made under the resumption orders, but at an increased rate. With regard to the ordinary repairs it is noted that by the summary stoppage of the works in December, much extra expense had unavoidably been thrown on future years. The iron work of the Napier Mole Bridge, which by constant attention was kept in order at a small cost, has suffered more during the three months' stoppages than a year's work will make good. Notwithstanding these drawbacks we are glad however to learn that the works are now making satisfactory progress, and as far as can be judged by the results from the work already completed, will when finished give Kurrachee a good commodious harbour easy of access at any season of the year. We trust that no further vexatious delays will be interposed in carrying out a work of so great importance to the Punjaub as well as Sind. In concluding this notice we must congratulate the Commissioner in Sind on the absence in this report of those offensive personal notices which so disfigure the annual administration reports of other provinces in India. It matters little to the world at large that Mr. Jones is a young officer of great merit, but a little hasty in temper and orders, and if such notices of officials are considered necessary they should be made confidentially and not in the pages of a public report. Finally, the Sind Administration Report, although not overpowering in interest, is a model of neatness and conciseness, and with this compliment we take our leave of it.—*Pioneer*.

THE EMPIRE.

(*Saturday Review*, Aug. 13.)

A great victory, a victory great enough to drive the Germans back over the Rhine, to allow the French once more to occupy the line of the Saar and to relieve Strasburg, would save France from humiliation, and probably might still save the Emperor. But nothing but a most signal success can suffice for the latter purpose. The Emperor knows this as well as any one else, and he must win a great battle, and win it in a very decisive manner, or his reign is at an end. The only road to peace, if the Germans are successful, lies in his abdication; and the King of Prussia openly informs the French that his quarrel is not with them, but with the Emperor who set them against him. The Empire can scarcely be said to exist at this moment. It is provisionally terminated, capable of being restored if the Emperor has an amazing stroke of good fortune, but not otherwise. All notice of the Emperor is omitted in the proclamations of the Government, and the Chamber rang with shouts of derisive laughter when the Ollivier Ministry in the last hour of its existence announced that it had got something to communicate on the part of Napoleon, by the grace of God and the will of the nation Emperor of the French. A purely provisional Government, composed of the devoted friends of the Emperor, is barely tolerated until Paris knows the result of the great battle that is supposed to be impending. The Government dare not put arms into the hands of its recruits until they are far away from Paris; and when the Empress declared that she would go to the front to defend the flag of France, her subjects gave her quietly to understand that they would not trouble her to do what she could not possibly with any effect. The Orleans princes evidently think that their hour is come. They offer their services, not to the Emperor, but to France. The Duke of Aumale says that he is an able-bodied French soldier, and holds a high rank in the army. He asks, therefore, to be allowed to serve; as also does the Duke of Chartres; while the Prince of Joinville asks in the most innocent and natural way to be allowed to find himself once more at home on a French man-of-war. It is obvious that the Emperor could not accept their services without absolute ruin to himself, and they know perfectly well that so long as he has a hope of continuing to reign he never would accept the aid they proffer. But they wish France to be reminded of their existence, and to know that they are near at hand. Whether the fall of the Empire would be immediately succeeded by an Orleans restoration, or whether the Orleans family act judiciously in bidding for it, it is impossible to say. The French appear to believe profoundly that a revolution gives an amount of military strength to a nation which nothing else can do, and that the armies of a new French Republic would, by the mere virtue of so magical a name, beat back the Germans as Dumouriez and his starving Republicans beat them back years ago. Historical parallels are almost always deceptive, and the probability appears very strong that the Germans, if they could beat the best troops of France, could much more easily beat raw Republican levies. But it is scarcely worth speculating on what may happen, when a very few days must tell us what has happened, and when the issue of a great battle will reveal to us what is to be the immediate fate of France and of the Empire.

AN INTERVIEW WITH BISMARCK.

The following letter from our Special Correspondent in Berlin was published in the *Daily Telegraph* on the 28th, September, 1867:—

"I was fortunate enough yesterday evening to be admitted to a long interview with Count Bismarck, and doubt not that it will interest your readers to be made acquainted with one or two of that great statesman's views and opinions upon present matters and possible prospects. I need scarcely say that I have his Excellency's permission to mention publicly what passed between us.

"The absorbing topic of the day being the probability of an European war—an eventuality which appears to have got firmly wedged into the brain of a great many journalists and other wise people—it was very natural that I should ask Count Bismarck what he thought upon the subject. He replied that he believed, almost without qualification, in peace. 'Prussia,' he said, 'will never attack France; and France, when she has got over the startling surprise that a prospect of German unity has been to her, will speedily comprehend that such a consummation, suppose it realised to the utmost, in no way menaces her national pride or her continental position. Meanwhile our attitude is almost a passive one—we are threatening nobody, coercing nobody, not even persuading anybody. If Southern Germany gravitates towards us, be assured the gravitation is a natural one, not one brought about by manœuvres on our part. We shall not repulse our brothers if they come to us with open arms; but we do not yearn for anybody's property, and can remain as we are for ten years, or twenty, if Germany will let us. We have even held back where we could have precipitated agglomeration; we are content to be as we are; the pressure must come from those who feel the want of change.'

"I inquired what impression the meeting at Salzburg had upon the Minister President, and whether the inferences and inventions of an excited journalism had had any effect upon him. 'None whatever,' he answered: 'what I have thought and think of the Salzburg affair is embodied in my circular of the 7th; and neither I nor any other reasonable man believed in the feasibility of an Austro-French alliance, or feared its consequences, if effected, to Prussia. Austria cannot be the ally of France against Germany; it is the German element in her that is the good cement binding the bricks of her enormous house together. We wish well to Austria, and hope to see her reconstruct her might round an intelligent, free German nucleus. I, for my part, desire for Prussia nothing better than a firm alliance with a constitutional King of Hungary, who, as Emperor of Austria, allows the German element in his other provinces full play. If Salzburg had been a French failure, as some ill-natured people chose to say it was, it could not alarm us; being what it was, we attached no political significance to it whatever.'

"Touching upon the chances of proximate war in the East, his Excellency said very positively, 'I do not believe in it. People do not know what Russia's real condition is. I do. Russia has Eastern proclivities, and would like perhaps to assert them, but she can only do so in a grand style. Her position precludes her from half measures, and she is really not able to commence a long and costly war. Russia has a great future before her; she has elements of strength far surpassing those of any other empire or kingdom. She is almost unassailable, but she is like a strong and healthy man attacked by indisposition. If he will only lay up for three days, and keep quiet, the native vigour of his constitution will triumph over his illness, and he will rise as strong as ever. But if he will insist upon going out, walking about, and transacting business abroad just as if he were well, his malady will probably lay firmer hold upon him, and bring him to serious straits. Two or three days in the life of a man mean ten, twenty, or thirty years in the life of a nation.'

"As to the amalgamation of the new provinces with Prussia, and their ultimate reconciliation with their new conditions of existence, Count Bismarck seemed not only hopeful but confident of success. 'In Hanover,' he remarked, 'we are going on as well as can be. The intelligent and commercial elements of the province are on our side—only the Ritterschaft and the dependents on the late Court are against us. The King has sent them an excellent and honest gentleman (Count Stolberg) as Governor, and they have just opened their Provincial Diet, the majority of whom are well disposed towards Prussia. Frankfort has been a little neglected, for more than one reason; but I have given the Frankforters my word, and I shall keep it, that they shall be put upon a proper footing. Prussia has much upon her hands, but, as the inheritrix of the obligations legally incurred by the provinces and towns recently annexed to her, she will honourably fulfil her engagements.'

"His Excellency appeared much interested in the Abyssinian expedition, and conversed with me for some time on the subject. One observation he made struck me as being full of wisdom. I had remarked that I feared we should lose a great many men before arriving at a satisfactory result. 'There I disagree with you,' he said; '*you will spend a great deal of money*, and, believe me, the *more money you spend, the fewer lives you will sacrifice*.' I have always known Count Bismarck to be sincerely desirous of England's friendship for his Fatherland, and for the sympathy with the great work he has set himself to achieve; he appears to me to be more so now than ever heretofore.

"The Minister President is not the only illustrious man who believes that England and Prussia can and should go hand in hand, and understands that an alliance between them is *really* natural. We are nearly akin to Germany, and owe many of our best qualities to our Teutonic descent; we are both industrious, saving, honest peoples; there is much of the gruffness of an Englishman in a Prussian, much of a Prussian's self-assertion in an Englishman. That we have of late years become unpopular in Prussia—a fact deplored by many of the most far-seeing men in both countries—is not difficult to account for. We deliberately kicked over our faithful old Protestant ally for a new Catholic one, formerly the most bitter enemy of both; and our sturdy German cousins did not like it, and have not yet digested it. Count Bismarck is prominent amongst the admirers and friends of England, though so many of my countrymen think it clever and advisable to handle him something more than roughly, while a chosen inspired few deal with him as though he were the arch-fiend. I cannot join in these cries or share these antipathies; nor can I help saying that I deem them ill-judged and ill-founded. Count Bismarck has, after all, done for his country what any Englishman would be proud to have done for England, had she been disunited—what Alfred did with the Heptarchy—and those who refuse him admiration and respect, even if they withhold from him their esteem, do not, I think, fairly appreciate the magnitude of his achievements, nor the astounding difficulties he has surmounted in his struggle for the unification of the Fatherland. Perhaps future generations will do him justice."

Whether or not blows were actually exchanged in the Corps Législatif the other day it is now difficult to discover. Amid the conflict of contemporary narrative it will be for the future historian to decide the momentous question whether or not M. Chevandier de Valdrome had his face scratched. All witnesses, however, agree that from the moment of the utterance of M. de Cassagnac's intemperate speech the scene was most violent. Blows, indeed, seem from all accounts to have been so imminent that when we read of the Duke of Gramont being protected from M. Estancelin by the "interposition of the Right," we almost think we are reading the language of pugilism, and are in doubt whether the protection of the late War Minister was effected by a political party or a single member.—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Aug. 12.

Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil.—The most inveterate cutaneous affections, as well as ordinary eruptions, have yielded to this most safe and effectual remedy. Thomas Hunt, Esq., Surgeon to the Western Dispensary for Diseases of the Skin, writes—"I have prescribed Dr. de Jongh's Oil in about one hundred and twenty cases of Skin disease. It is bare justice to Dr. de Jongh to say that the success attending its use fully satisfies me that he has not exaggerated its value." Sold only in capsuled Imperial Half-pints, Pints, and Quarts, by all Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77, Strand, London.

GERMANY AND EUROPE.

(*Saturday Review*, Aug. 13.)

The success with which Germany has opened the campaign has naturally given rise to speculations and suggestions of every possible kind as to the consequences, remote or immediate, of Germany establishing an incontestable superiority over France. The French *Journal Officiel* had even gone so far as to publish a manifesto, addressed to all the nations of Europe, showing how very dangerous to each might be the triumph of so unscrupulous and rapacious a power as Germany. While there is yet time to give effectual aid, the *Journal Officiel* entreats the countries now neutral to stand by France, the champion of European independence. What is asked is, in plain language, that Western Europe should form a coalition, not against France, but in her favour. Perhaps no effect of the reverses the French army has sustained is more curious than this. Here is the organ of the French Government, within a month of a war undertaken in lightness of heart to teach the Prussians manners and to show the world the prowess of the French army, crying out in hopeless panic to the world that these Prussians are too great and strong for any one Power to contend against, and that all who want to be safe from them must unite to put them down. The Germans inspire the officials of the Third Napoleon with something of the same terror with which the vast ambition and colossal strength of the First Napoleon inspired the Courts and peoples in his neighbourhood. A vision is conjured up of a German Empire making the Baltic a German lake. The expression which the French have on their own behalf delighted so much to apply to the Mediterranean is to be applied by the Germans, in their horrible presumption, to the sea that washes their northern shores. But this would never content the Emperor of Germany, for the French mind perceives that this would be the new title of the King of Prussia; and while it is the most harmless and natural thing in the world that France should have an Emperor, it reveals an almost superhuman insolence in the Germans that they also should have an Emperor to rule over them. The whole tone of the *Journal Officiel* in this respect is perfectly artless and sincere, and is thoroughly French. That France should domineer over her neighbours is quite in keeping with the proper order of things, and can give offence to no one. But that Germany should talk as France has been in the habit of talking, and should act as France has boasted of wishing and intending to act, is truly awful. There is no end to the dreadful fancies that such a thought suggests. The Emperor of Germany will want Holland, he will want Venice, he will want Trieste. He will bargain with Russia, and in return for ample compensation will plant the Czar at Constantinople. He will in fact play the part which Napoleon played with so much relish at Tilsit. To prevent such a catastrophe France asks for aid from those who would most suffer at the hands of a too triumphant Germany; and it may perhaps be worth while for the neutral nations to ask themselves how far these fears are imaginary, and whether, if the Germans succeeded in inflicting further defeats on France, the interests of European peace would be seriously endangered.

It is impossible for us in England to regard Europe from the same point of view in which the French regard it. To us the strength and power of Germany have a value which the French, against whom we wish they should be in some measure directed, cannot be expected to appreciate. It is for the great good of Europe, and, as we believe, to the real advantage of France itself, that there should be a neighbour of France strong enough and resolute enough to ease France of something of its restless ambition, its tall talk, and its tendency to relieve the weariness of its home politics by interfering with every one outside its borders. A nation that is a prey to revolutions, to adventurers, and to military despotism, and that avowedly looks on war as a last stake which its gamblers throw when they are hard pressed, is a constant source of peril to Europe. It is not wholesome for Europe that there should be in it a country the Prime Minister of which rushes into a totally unjustifiable war with lightness of heart. When we have said thus much we have said all that we have to say against France. That France should be really humiliated, crippled, and powerless, would be a state of things in every way deplorable and very unwelcome to England. The French have forced on the war, and they must take the chances of the war they have provoked; but France bleeding and prostrate is a spectacle which Englishmen will regard with the most unfeigned reluctance. All that is wanted is that France should learn the lesson it so much needed, that it must leave Germany alone. But will the Germans be content to be left alone, or will they use their victories, if they continue to win them, in a spirit of arrogance and insolence, and so as to menace Europe? The French say that they will, and they have, it appears, not only said this in a general way, but they have pressed some neutral States, and more particularly Austria, Italy, and Denmark, with the argument that to join France promptly and openly is their last chance of independence. Would a wise Austrian or Italian admit the force of this argument or not? Is the success of Germany a danger to Europe? Of all the political questions of the day, this is perhaps the one it is most desirable to answer aright. No prudent person would give other than a guarded answer. Success quickly corrupts the heart of man, and no one can speak positively as to the effect on Germany of finding itself quickly and indisputably victorious. But, so far as it is possible to form an opinion now, it may be said that the *Journal Officiel* is wrong, and that its error consists in speaking of Germans as if they were Frenchmen. Everything tends to show that all the Germans want is Germany for the Germans. They do not want to dictate to their neighbours, or to take the territory of their neighbours, or to incorporate aliens such as Belgians and Dutchmen in Germany. They only ask that Germany may be left altogether alone to manage its own concerns, and to bind together its several parts in that degree and kind of unity which may best suit them.

No one can speak confidently as to the effects of military success on a people; but there is at any rate a very strong presumption against the notion that Germany will become an aggressive Power. That Count Bismarck has often talked as if he would readily consent to see small States like Belgium sacrificed in order to carry out the projects of great Powers like France and Prussia is doubtless true. But it must be remembered that none of the projects of Count Bismarck with regard to foreign nations have ever attained any thing like definiteness, nor have they ever received the sanction of the King. The difference between France and Germany in this respect is very striking. It is the head of France who for years has been striving to tear up old treaties, and to propagate new ideas, very often to the great advantage of the world. It is not in his hour of misfortune that we ought to forget that Italy owes its very existence to the Emperor of the French. But still he has been plotting against the established order of things for twenty years, and his people have looked very kindly on his plotting. The *Journal Officiel* makes the fundamental mistake, in our opinion, of looking on Germans as if they were Frenchmen. The reply to its arguments is to be found in the experience of any one accustomed to mix with the natives of the two countries. Even the most temperate and modest Frenchmen are imbued with the ideas of territorial aggrandizement and foreign conquest. They are actuated unconsciously by memories of the old Napoleon days, and speak as if they had been robbed of all the territory which Napoleon won and failed to keep. Such a spirit is unknown in Germany. The Germans want all Germany to be united, but they want nothing more. A war of spoliation would be totally abhorrent to German feeling. The moral sentiment of the Germans is against wronging and bullying and preying on adjacent nations. The war with Denmark may be thought a proof to the contrary; but the Germans at least believed they were thoroughly in the right, that the Duchies were German, and had been ill-treated by a foreigner, and that they were only reclaiming their own when they took away the Duchies from Denmark. But, in any case, isolated acts may mislead us. What we rest upon is the character of the German people, which is orderly and honest and sober, and averse to military despotism and the fatigues and dangers of unnecessary war. The German army is admirably organized, and, as has just been shown, can strike swift and strong blows outside German territory. But it is essentially a defensive army, and those who compose it will not readily undertake war unless to protect themselves. It was with the utmost reluctance that the Germans went into the present war, and their only object at present seems to be to show that they are not to be invaded with impunity. The Germans may of course become intoxicated with success, but there is no symptom whatever at present that this will be the case, and they deserve fully that their past history and their national character should at least do this much for them, that neutral nations should look on their successes without jealousy or alarm.

As many members of Parliament will find some difficulty, owing to the present disturbed state of affairs on the Continent, in employing their time during the recess, it is well worth the attention of those who have nothing better to do to consider whether they might not with advantage to themselves and others take a few lessons in oratory. It is melancholy to observe how the art of public speaking seems to be altogether dying out. With the exception of Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Bright there literally are no orators in the House at present, nor can the ear detect by the closest attention even the slightest sign of coming eloquence. Mr. Gerard Sturt is the only member of the House who, during the session which has just expired, at all attracted attention by the fluency of his observations. There is no more powerful agent of political success than the ability to address assemblies of fellow men with skill and effect, and it is to be feared that many highly cultivated and well constituted minds shrink from the duties of statesmanship they are well able to perform because they find a difficulty in expressing their opinions in such a manner as to secure the attention of their audience. Yet there are few "born" orators. The human voice is like a musical instrument, and before it can be used in such a manner as to produce a pleasing sensation much practice is requisite, and a knowledge of those rules for its guidance which are the result of experience. No prize-fighter enters the ring without previous training, but candidates for parliamentary honours enter the lists without giving a thought to their condition or skill, [illegible] the result is that men with well stored minds are [illegible] cast into the shade by those whose eloquence never [illegible] above the level of the vestry-room or the table of a b[illegible] of guardians.—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Aug. 12.

A very beautiful and interesting petrified monster has, according to the *White Pine Nevada N*[illegible] been lately discovered about 100 miles to the south-ea[illegible] Hamilton, on a high plateau of land containing an ex[illegible] sive deposit of marine shells and the fossil remains [illegible] large variety of extinct species of fish. The petrifact[illegible] of this particular monster is perfect, and is estimated [illegible] weigh about ten tons. It presents a dual appearance—the head and body are that of a hump back whale, while the extremities extend into feelers and antennæ, like the polypus or devil fish, with the exception that they were evidently during life lined with a hard and bony substance. The eyes are set in each side of the head, which is flat and oblong, and are twenty-four inches apart. The mouth is armed with triple rows of teeth, which are sharp in front but underneath and well [illegible] the jaw they turn into grinders, capped by a solid [illegible] running back from the widest portion [illegible] Mall Gazette.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

NOTES FROM ROME.

ROME, AUGUST 5.

THE day before yesterday the French evacuated Viterbo. Up to yesterday morning, however, the transports for their conveyance to France, in company with the other remaining troops, had not arrived at Civita Vecchia. Cardinal Bonaparte has just had a long interview with Cardinal Antonelli, and is said to have told him that the Emperor would not withdraw the whole of the troops. Cardinal Bonaparte was invited by the Emperor to the head-quarters of the French army, but on the recall of the corps of evacuation he informed his Majesty that he could not leave the Pope in his present distress. He wrote to the same effect to the Empress, adding a prayer that God would not forsake France as France had forsaken the Holy Father. These letters, which the Pope talks of to everybody, may have induced the Emperor to offer to leave a guard of honour, but I by no means vouch for the fact. Before leaving Rome, General Dumont told Cardinal Antonelli that the Emperor had exacted from the Italian Government guarantees for the protection of the Pope, when Cardinal Antonelli replied, "There are three persons who don't believe in these guarantees: the Emperor, yourself, and I." Eight Italian ironclads, under the command of Rear-Admiral the Marquis del Carrotto, are ordered to cruise before Civita Vecchia as soon as the French have embarked. The Pontifical Government is anxiously looking also for the arrival of the English fleet at that port.

On the evening of the 30th the Pope summoned an extraordinary council of Cardinals to consider the position of the Holy See. No less than a hundred members of the Sacred College responded to the call and the Pope himself presided over their deliberations. Cardinals Antonelli, Di Pietro, and Sacconi, no doubt with the sanction of the Pope, recommended an understanding with Italy as a measure of necessity; but this course was vehemently opposed by Cardinals Patrizi and Mertel. The authorities are paralyzed with terror, and they are doing their best to terrorize the population. The Urband Guard is called out—the same force which, during the October panic, fired at the windows of peaceable shopkeepers—and the police are constantly making domiciliary visits. It is said that a mine is laid under the Vatican, and that Rome is full of strange faces; but, though I am in the streets at all hours, I meet only the ordinary population; and, as to the Vatican, the mine, if it exists, has not been discovered. Nevertheless, the calmness of the people seems to indicate a consciousness of strength, and it may be that it is this which alarms the Government. The Pope is very angry with the French, and it is affirmed that he charged Baron d'Arnim, on his departure for Berlin, to request permission from the King of Prussia for the Pontifical German dragoons to bear the Prussian flag as a menace to Italy. A day or two ago the populace at Palestrina hoisted the Italian flag in the middle of the town, and seditious cries were uttered at Civita Vecchia. I hear there is shortly to be a great demonstration in favour of Italy at Rome, in the Piazza Colonna, but the Liberal party generally seems disposed to wait on events.—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Aug. 12.

THE MITRAILLEUR AT SHOEBURYNESS.

THE experiments which were commenced yesterday (August 11) at Shoeburyness with the Mitrailleur possess a high interest at the present moment. It is not often that the quiet, dispassionate inquiries of the practice ground are carried on contemporaneously with the ruder trials of actual warfare. But in this case, while the French are measuring, with less mathematical scientific precision perhaps, but with a rough and ghastly accuracy, the value of this new weapon, we in England are calmly counting hits upon wooden targets, comparing at our leisure round with round, and informing ourselves as to the potential value of this new instrument of war. No one who was present at Shoeburyness yesterday can have failed to have been impressed with the almost painfully sharp contrast between the conditions under which the mitrailleur was being tried there, and those under which the trial was proceeding, perhaps at that very hour, on the French frontier. The ultimate practical question is, will the two verdicts agree? As yet the Shoeburyness trials have not proceeded far enough to enable any confident conclusions to be drawn from them, unless it be a confirmation of the opinion more than once expressed in these columns, that for certain positions, and under certain conditions, these weapons would have a high value. As to the exact place of the mitrailleur in war we have not yet learnt much, and it is doubtful whether the Shoeburyness experiments will ever sufficiently inform us on this point. For this information we shall have to turn to the experience of the French and Prussians; and it is well to recognize that the success or failure of a particular mitrailleur is a question quite independent of that of its actual military value. Before breech-loading small arms were introduced into this country a committee was required to state whether it would be desirable to introduce a breech-loading rifle—abstractly, and without reference to any particular pattern of arm. That committee decided that it would be desirable to adopt this class of arm in preference to muzzle-loaders; and straightway the mechanical gunmaking ingenuity of England and of half Europe was directed to the production of an efficient breech-loader and at this moment our difficulty lies rather in the selection of the best arm than in the choice of a good one. We are suffering rather from an *embarras de richesses* than from a dearth of good arms. So with regard to the mitrailleur: we have little doubt that if the Montigny mitrailleur be really the best arm of the class yet invented, it is destined to be greatly improved upon if once the word goes forth that England requires such an instrument of warfare. The weapon itself, which has already been more than once described in these pages, and the ammunition which is used with it, have evidently many defects of constructive detail. Once turn on mechanical ingenuity to the production of a mitrailleur, and you will get in a short time, we doubt not, a weapon as superior to the Montigny as is the Martini-Henry rifle to the needle-gun. And this is exactly the point at which the question has now arrived. Yesterday's experiments at Shoeburyness clearly showed that if England is to have a mitrailleur at all she cannot adopt the Montigny *as it stands*. Already, indeed, several alterations have had to be made in the arm, and the ammunition which was employed was exceedingly defective. The bases of the cartridges became detached in extracting, greatly interfering with the practice; the mouths of the cartridges became rucked up on entering the chamber, causing a sensible reduction in the rapidity of fire; the powder had a suspiciously discoloured appearance which did not augur well for uniformity; and difficulties of a serious character were experienced with the strikers. One or two bad jams occurred which, in trials for accuracy and rapidity combined, necessarily militated seriously against the weapon. These defects can, we do not doubt, be remedied; it is only fair to strike them as far as we can out of consideration. Notwithstanding these disadvantages, the mitrailleur may be said to have acquitted itself well. The programme consisted of rapid firing with the mitrailleur, the new Indian muzzle-loading field-gun firing shrapnel and segments, and the 12-pounder breech-loading Armstrong gun firing shrapnel segment and case. Each weapon was allowed two minutes at ranges of 800, 600, and 300 yards, the practice being against a line of thirty 9-foot targets, on the face of which were drawn in chalk rude representations of cavalry and infantry soldiers. It is hardly necessary to observe that practice at such short ranges is all in favour of the mitrailleur and against the guns. What the guns could do with shrapnel and segment at 800 yards they could do quite as well at double the distance. But at 1,600 yards the mitrailleur would be probably wholly ineffective. The result, on the whole, was not unfavourable to the mitrailleur. On some occasions it got the better of the guns—that is to say, it in some cases placed more men *hors de combat* in two minutes than the guns. The maximum effects were, however, we believe, obtained with the guns firing shrapnel and case, the performance of the muzzle-loader being, both as regards rapidity and effect, superior to those of the breech-loader.

The principal results obtained were as follows:—The highest rate of fire obtained with the Montigny was 6 discharges of 37 shots each in two minutes—222 rounds—a rate of fire less than half that with which the piece has been credited, and from which some further deduction must be made for cartridges which struck or failed to go off. With the guns, as many as 8 rounds of shrapnel and 10 rounds of case were got off in the allotted time—a rate of fire which, combined with accuracy leaves little to be desired.

It would be premature to attempt to draw any definite conclusions from yesterday's trials; they are being continued to-day, and will probably extend into next week or the week after. The mitrailleur will be tried against columns, and at ranges in excess of 800 yards, when the guns may be expected to assert a decided superiority. It will also be tried against Snider and Martini-Henry rifles. We reserve until the conclusion, of the experiments such remarks as yesterday's experiments, and the subject generally, suggest.—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Aug. 12.

THE POPE A HERETIC.—Luther burnt a certain Papal bull, Père Hyacinthe protested that he would be none of the "dumb dogs," but Professor Michaelis, amid the din and turmoil of war, lifts up his voice in an "open accusation against Pope Pius IX," for which, rather ignominiously, he has only been able to obtain a place in the German papers among the advertisements. It is rather a curiously worded indictment: "I, a sinful man, but firm in the holy Catholic faith, herewith before the face of God's Church openly and loudly accuse Pope Pius IX. as a heretic and destroyer of the Church." That is the beginning. The substance of the accusation is, of course, the Infallibility, which is "not founded on tradition," but "directly contradicts the constitution of the Church instituted by Christ," and by which this Pope "has dared to [illegible] the godless system of Absolutism into the Church." His [illegible] publicly to gainsay the Pope, the Professor concludes, is founded upon the canonical sentence whereby, according to Innocent III., every Pope "who is a heretic is subject to the judgment of the Church if he strives to ruin this same Church.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—For Breakfast.—The *Globe* says—"Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Homoeopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original Homoeopathic Cocoa and Soluble Chocolate Steam Mills—Brick Lane, London.

SCIENCE AND ART.—A striking instance of the immense value a small piece of steel may acquire by the great power of skilled mechanical labour is the balance-spring of a watch. From its extreme fineness and delicacy 4,000 weigh not more than one ounce, and exceed in value £1,000. A most interesting little work, describing the rise and progress of watchmaking, has been published by J. W. Benson, 25, Old Bond Street, and the City Steam Factory, 58 and 60, Ludgate Hill. The book, which is profusely illustrated, gives a full description of the various kinds of watches and clocks, with their prices. Mr. Benson (who holds the appointment to the Prince of Wales) has also published a pamphlet on Artistic Gold Jewellery, illustrated with the most beautiful designs of Bracelets, Brooches, Earrings, Lockets, &c., &c., suitable for Wedding, Birthday, and other presents. These pamphlets are sent post free for two stamps each, and they cannot be too strongly recommended to those contemplating a purchase, especially to residents in the country or abroad, who are thus enabled to select any article they may require, and have it forwarded with perfect safety.

GRANT THE NOVELIST IN A DIVORCE CASE.

WALKER *vs.* WALKER.

THIRD DAY.

THIS case was resumed on Thursday morning, July 14, in the Justiciary Court-room (Edinburgh.)

Mrs. Helen M'Gregor or Blair—I was in service at Carlton Lodge for a year before last Martinmas. I knew Mr. James Grant. The Grants first visited the Walkers in March last, when there was a large party. Mrs. Grant never visited after that, but Mr. Grant called about ten days afterwards, and took lunch. His two boys were with him. He called again one evening near Martinmas. Mrs. Walker used to speak about Mr. Grant. She asked me what I thought of his appearance. She said he was not at all good looking, but he was a kind creature. When he called on the evening referred to, he did not stay more than a quarter of an hour. I have frequently noticed Grant passing and repassing the house in the course of the autumn, and looking up at the window. His conduct became a subject of remark between me and my fellow-servants. We thought there was something between him and Mrs. Walker. Various circumstances occurred to excite our suspicion. One morning she came into the kitchen and asked for a large leaf with a twisted stem which we had found in the letter-box. We took it to be a sign of some kind. When she was confined to bed, she used to rise at a certain hour and look out at the window; and she would cry a good deal after Mr. Grant passed. Our attention was also attracted by her sitting at the window of the drawing-room in the cold weather. Once I saw her hoist her scarlet shawl at the window, and I took it to be a signal. I generally took the letters out of the letter box in the morning; and, if she did not meet me on the staircase (which she did very often towards the end of my service), I delivered them all into her hands. It was at her request I did so. Towards Martinmas she seemed to expect one every morning, and was disappointed if she did not get it. Once I noticed the seal bore on it three crowns and the letters "J. G." Mrs. Walker spoke a good deal about Mr. Grant, but I can't remember particularly what she said.

Mr. Lancaster—She disparaged his appearance, and praised his moral qualities. (Laughter.)

Witness—She often went out at night saying she was going to the Waltons. She generally returned about half-past nine; but when Mr. Walker was in Glasgow, for a month before Martinmas, she remained out till very late, and frequently did not return till after we were in bed. When she returned, I used to be struck with the extraordinarily muddy state of her boots, which looked as if she had walked further than to Mr. Walton's house. After the incident of the twisted bay leaf, we took everything we found in the letter-box to Mrs. Walker. On the evening when Mr. Archibald took her away in the cab, on the ground that she wanted to look after a servant, Mrs. Walker was very lame, and had to be helped into the carriage. There was no servant in the neighbourhood she could inquire about. She did not return till between twelve and one o'clock. She frequently wore a large covering cloak when she went out at night. When Mr. Walker and Mr. Fraser were writing in the evening, she always went out by the kitchen door. I recollect Bella Cowan, the other servant, being sent to the *Scotsman* Office one night in October last, when Mr. Walker was in Glasgow. Mrs. Walker had a locket which she always wore concealed by her clothes, and kept under her pillow at night. I have tried to open it, but never could succeed. When Mr. Walker was away from home, it was not so carefully concealed. She generally wore a scarlet shawl when driving out. On the 8th October, Mrs. Walker sent Bella Cowan, the coachman, and me to the theatre, and paid our expenses. That evening, Mrs. Walker had a tea-dinner, and afterwards she went upstairs and put on a black thin gauzy dress. I called for her at Mrs. Walton's on my way home, between twelve and one, and found her there. Next morning I went through the rooms to see that they were tidy. On opening the door of the best bed-room—before Mrs. Walker, who occupied another room, had risen—I noticed that the bed was all out of order. A quantity of clothes which had been lying on it the previous night had been removed, and the bed showed evident traces that people had been lying on it.

Cross-examined—We left for the theatre at half-past six. An appointment had been made that we should call at the Waltons for her as we returned. She complained that we had been late.

Did you say to Cowan that morning that you would go over the house for the purpose of seeing whether there were any traces?—Yes. We found none in the parlour, dining-room, or drawing-room.

You had made up your mind that Mr. Grant had been in the house, and therefore went about looking for traces of him?—I had not made up my mind, but I suspected he had been there. That was what induced me to go through the rooms. The articles that had been lying on the bed were such as were in daily use. There were no sheets on the bed, but two quilts, which were very much disturbed. Mrs. Walker's bed-room looked out in the same direction as the cold drawing-room of which I spoke in my examination.

Isabella Cowan, lately servant at Carlton Lodge, examined by Mr. Fraser, deponed—I knew Mr. James Grant. He called at the house several times last year. I have seen him walking about before the house—passing and repassing, and looking up to the windows. I have also noticed Mrs. Walker looking out of the windows, towards the road. On the last October Fast-Day, Mr. Walker was away from home. Several times that evening Mrs. Walker sent me to the letter-box for letters. She said she thought she heard a footstep outside the door that night, and the dog barked. She sent me a message to Mrs. Walton's, and was particular that I should take the dog with me. That same evening she asked me if I knew Mr. Grant who lived in Danube Street. She seemed anxious to speak about him. Helen M'Gregor, the coachman, and I, went to the theatre one night. It was Mrs. Walker who proposed we should go, and she paid for us. Next morning Helen came for me, and took me to the best bedroom. The bed had the appearance as if persons had been lying on it, and was not in the tidy condition in which it was the previous night.

What induced you to look at the bed-room?—Helen came to me and said, "Come upstairs and see where the pantomime has been last night." (Laughter.) Mrs. Walker was out mostly every night. She sent me thrice to the *Scotsman* Office with sealed notes. When the man in the office had opened the letter and read it, he looked at me very suspiciously, and laughed. When I told Mrs. Walker about this, she held up her hands and said something to the effect that she hoped the man had not read it to me. I said he had not. This excited my suspicions, and I looked at the *Scotsman* next day. There were a number of advertisements, one beginning—"Come to me boldly." I have known her go out in the evenings, although she was ill, and we were often in bed before she returned. I have noticed that her boots were very muddy after she had been out in the evening.

William Walton, examined by Mr. Fraser—I reside at Murray Bank House, Murrayfield. I know Mr. and Mrs. Walker. My house is not far from Carlton Lodge. There was a party at Carlton Lodge in March 1869. Mr. and Mrs. James Grant were present. Mrs. Walker frequently called at my house in the evening, staying from nine o'clock till half-past eleven or even half-past twelve. She did not come so frequently before the party as she did afterwards. When Mr. Walker was away from home, she remained out later. I used sometimes to convoy her back when he was at home, and sometimes she went without a convoy when he was absent. One Sunday evening, as Mrs. Walton and I were going to tea at Mrs. Walker's, Mrs. Walton noticed a lady and gentleman against a wall in a lane between my house and Carlton Lodge. The dress was that of Mrs. Walker, but the gentleman was concealed from my view. They were perfectly silent. When we reached Carlton Lodge, Mrs. Walker was not at home. The servants were under the impression that she was in the house. When Mrs. Walker returned, she did not say where she had been. She had on the same dress as the lady I saw in the lane. Mrs. Walker very frequently came to our house on the Sunday night, and Mrs. Walton latterly objected to this, as her constant visits had become a nuisance. The name of Mr. James Grant was never out of her mouth—she called him "my dear Jamie"—and led us to understand that she loved him very much. She has said that when she was married to "dear Jamie," we were to visit her at Carlton Lodge. I have heard her say she would be content with thirty shillings a week with the man she loved—(laughter)—and I inferred that she alluded to Mr. Grant. I was present at the Prince of Wales's assembly in 1869. Grant and Mrs. Walker were there. He danced very much with her. In February, Mr. Walker came to me with certain advertisements, and I recognised them as being in the handwriting of Mrs. Walker. On the 8th February, Mr. Hugh Fraser came to my house with a letter from Mrs. Walker, addressed to Mr. Grant. He read it aloud, and in it she stated that she had destroyed the letters, and had admitted nothing. He was to telegraph to Mrs. Smith at Falkirk. I think there was a phrase in it—"I have denied everything, and admitted nothing." I very often remonstrated with Mrs. Walker as to her goings-on with Grant, but she just pooh-poohed what I said. I suppose she thought she would not be discovered. She has told us that if she were free, she would marry James Grant.

John Thomson, gardener, Coltbridge Mills, deponed—As I was going home from Edinburgh about eleven o'clock one night after the New-Year, I saw a cab stop between the toll-bar and the railway bridge on the Glasgow road. A lady and gentleman got out of the cab and went westward. The lady was Mrs. Walker, whom I know by sight. The gentleman wore light tweed clothes, and was not Mr. Walker. (Shown Mr. Grant's photograph.) I could not identify that as being the man. About a week after that, late at night, I passed Carlton Lodge, and saw the same lady and gentleman standing outside of the small side-gate. I identified the gentleman by the clothes. Thinks I to myself—"I'll see what thae twa's aboot now." I went round by a market garden, and climbed up into an apple-tree opposite them. (Laughter.) Just as I got up the two kissed each other. He went away east, and she went in, shutting the door very cautiously after her. I followed the gentleman along the road. (Shown another photograph of Mr. Grant.) That is very like the gentleman I saw.

The Court adjourned at five o'clock.

FOURTH DAY JULY, 15.

Charlotte Barclay or Murray, examined by Mr. Fraser, deponed—I am the wife of James Murray, gardener at Carlton Lodge. We live at the gate of the Lodge, and came there on the 12th November 1869. On the Tuesday following after we had come, I heard a whistle, which seemed to come from the private gate. It was sounded three times—louder each time. It appeared to be a whistle from a dog whistle. I was alarmed, as I was alone in the lodge. I saw a gentleman going into the gate. He went up the walk with a lady, and they went into the front door of the house, which was locked. The lady was Mrs. Walker. There were no servants there that night. The gentleman got into the gate with a key. Mrs. Walker told me frequently that he had got a key of his own. I heard the door locked. It was not usual for Mrs. Walker to lock the door except the last thing at night, but this was at seven o'clock. There was only one servant in the house at that time, and she was sent to Edinburgh that night with a letter. When she came back, she sat with me in the lodge till near eleven o'clock. The servant had not been long gone to Edinburgh before I heard the whistle. Her name was Eliza Hossack. She came to the house on the 11th and left on the 16th, and there was no servant between the last date and the 21st, when Mary Cornwall came. When the man came that night I heard his voice. I don't know when he left. Mrs. Walker called in at the lodge between eight and nine o'clock, and left the key of the kitchen to give to the servant. She then left the grounds by the side gate. I offered to open the large gate, but she would not go out that way. I saw a man going out with har at the side door. I heard their voices. I don't know whether Mrs. Walker returned to her house that night or not. I went to bed at eleven o'clock; and she had not returned to the house between ten and eleven, for we went up to the house. Mrs. Walker could have got into the house that night by the front door if she had the keys. I am quite sure the gentleman was not Mr. Walker. I asked Eliza Hossack if she had met Mrs. Walker and a gentleman on the road, and she said, Yes. On the Thursday after Mary Cornwall came she was sent out for oysters. About ten minutes after she left Mrs. Walker came out of the front door, and coming down the terrace walk, met a gentleman in the centre. I did not hear anything like a kiss. They went into the house, and the outer door, which had not been previously shut, was now shut and locked. I did not see the man, but I heard his voice. It was the same voice as I had previously heard. One of the spars of the parlour window blind was open, but when they went in it was darkened. I went up to the kitchen door with a servant that night and knocked several times, but no one came. We then went to the front door and rang the bell, and Mrs. Walker opened it, and the servant went in for about five minutes. I do not know whether Mrs. Walker went out that night. On the second Sunday after I came to Carlton Lodge, Mrs. Walker and a gentleman came to the gate at two o'clock. I opened the gate to let in Mrs. Walker. The gentlemen said, "You'll not be long," and she said she would not. She asked me where the coachman was, and he was got. After seeing Mrs. Walker, the coachman came to me. He had some letters, which he afterwards took to the General Post Office in Edinburgh. There was then no one about the premises but me. After the coachman left, I saw Mrs. Walker at the front door; but before that I saw the same gentleman who had been with Mrs. Walker come into the grounds by the side gate. He must have got in by using a key. The gentleman went up to the house. There was no servant in the house at the time. (Shown carte de visite.) That is a likeness of the gentleman. He is Mr. James Grant. Mrs. Walker afterwards told me that he was Mr. Grant, the great novelist and author. (Laughter.) She spoke in very tender and affectionate terms of Mr. Grant. She never told me he had got a whistle. On the Sunday in question I saw him at the bow window of the drawing room. Mr. Walker was not at home that day. I don't know when Mr. Grant left that day, nor whether he was there all that night or not. I remember a Sunday when the Walkers were dining with the Waltons. That would be, I think, in the end of December. Mrs. Walker came back, and said she had come for some papers belonging to Mr. Walker. She went out again; and I do not know when she returned, or whether her husband was with her when she came back. When Mrs. Aberdeen was a servant at Carlton Lodge she was often sent to Edinburgh with letters. I have noticed that, after she left, the blinds were so drawn as to obscure the light. This excited my suspicions; and I told my husband I thought some person was in the house with Mrs. Walker. I saw Mrs. Walker and Mr. Grant go out by the lodge gate on 20th January 1870. Mr. Grant had been in the house from one till four o'clock. On another occasion shortly after that I again heard the whistle. I do not remember the exact date. I recollect of Mr. Roy and Mr. Marshall calling one day when Mr. Grant was in the house. I saw him leave the house by the conservatory door a few minutes after those gentlemen went in. That way of leaving the house was a very roundabout way of getting out. I remember posting a letter to the *Scotsman*, which was given me by Mrs. Walker. On another occasion, I remember being asked by her to get a letter for the same paper posted by giving it to a 'bus driver. (Laughter.) I recollect of my husband, the coachman, and myself looking through a chink of the lodge-door on one occasion, and seeing Mrs. Walker and Mr. Grant. They were down at the side-gate, leaning against the wall. One of the cards which was found in the letter-box had the words printed on it "Mrs. Macdonald, Hawthornden," and below these were written in pencil the words "twenty minutes past two." Mr. Grant did not usually stay till four o'clock—on the day when he remained till that hour a Mrs. Russell was there. During Mr. Walker's absence in Aberdeen in January, Mr. Grant was frequently at the Lodge each week, and generally stayed from about one till three. Mrs. Walker had a locket which she wore underneath her dress, and of which she was very careful. I could never see what was inside it, though I was anxious to find out. (Laughter.) The other servants were curious also. (Laughter.)

Elizabeth Hossack, domestic servant with Mr. Whyte, Castle-Douglas, Dumfriesshire, examined by Mr. Fraser—On the term day in November last I went to Carlton Lodge—that was on a Thursday—and remained till Friday of the following week. There were no other servants there during that time. When I went, Mr. Walker was from home; but he came home on the Saturday, and remained till the Monday. On the Tuesday night I was asked by Mrs. Walker to assist her in dressing. She dressed rather swellishly that night. (Laughter.) I curled her hair. (Laughter.) After she dressed, she told me to rush off to the General Post Office with a letter. She was very impatient to get me away. I ran up stairs to put on my bonnet, and then I went down to the kitchen, when she almost pushed me out. She told me to go quickly; but to take time coming back. (Laughter.) She gave no reason for these orders; and I did not ask any. She told me, also, that on my way back I was to call in at Mrs. Walton's for the key of the kitchen door; but she afterwards said it would be better for me to take the key with me. As I proceeded towards Haymarket I met the gardener and the coachman, who inquired what I was doing. I showed them the letter, and in consequence of what they said I put it in a branch office instead of the General Post Office. When I returned home, I entered at the lodge gate. I went into the lodge, where the two men and Mrs. Murray were. I waited a little; and then I went up to the house, entering by the kitchen door. This would be about eleven o'clock. Before retiring to rest, I looked through the house. This would be between eleven and twelve. Mrs. Walker had not come home. I looked into the parlour, amongst other rooms, and I saw two tumblers on the table there which were not on the table when I left the house to post the letter. Two persons had evidently been drinking out of them. Mrs. Walker came home about half-past one. One the morning after I entered her service, she gave me some directions as to her letters. She told me to go down to the letter-box, to pass Mr. Walker, and to bring the letters which were addressed to her at once to herself. During the week I was at the lodge, Mrs. Walker often went out after tea; and, when she came back, her boots were always very muddy.

By the Solicitor-General—On the night when Mrs. Walker got home about half-past one, she came to my room and asked me to get up and put some hot water into her room. I refused to do so at that hour; there was a quarrel, and I threw up the situation.

James Murray, gardener, Carlton Lodge, examined by Mr. Fraser—I live at the Lodge gate. I have seen Mr. James Grant passing the house on one or two occasions, and I have seen Mrs. Walker let him out by the side gate during the day. When she did so, she walked down to the gate with him. That gate was never allowed to remain standing open. On the day on which Mr. Roy and Mr. Marshall called, I saw a man go out by the conservatory door immediately after they came; but I cannot say whether the man was Mr. Grant. I sometimes heard a whistle sound; and on one occasion I mentioned the circumstance to Robert, the coachman, who took out the stable key and whistled on it. (Laughter.) On the occasion I speak of, there was no repetition of the whistling after that. (Laughter.) I recollect walking with the coachman on the road to Edinburgh, and meeting Mrs. Walker. There was a gentleman with her. They were walking arm in arm. It was a clear moonlight night. The man was not Mr. Walker—Mr. Walker was not at home at the time—but either the gentleman or the lady mentioned his name. I think it was the lady who did so. I once saw Mr. Grant make a halt at the letter box of the Lodge, but I do not know whether he put anything into it.

Robert Plenderleith, examined by Mr. Lancaster, deponed that he had been coachman to Mr. Walker for a year and a-half previous to the last term. He remembered in the spring of 1869 driving Mrs. Walker frequently to the Royal Academy Exhibition. He remembered one day, when Mrs. Walker had got out of her carriage, seeing her stop, and speak to Mrs. Grant. He noticed that they spoke very loud. Before that he had been in the habit of taking Mrs. Walker pretty often to Danube Street. He did not think they ever called at Danube Street after that. Mrs. Walker sometimes asked him to drive round by Danube Street, but they never stopped. When witness was in Mr. Walker's service, he slept in the coach-house at the side of the house. He remembered one day being in the Lodge, when Mrs. Colville called him to the window, and asked who is gentleman that was passing was. He replied that it was Mr. Grant. He remembered being at Toole's benefit at the Theatre with the two servant girls. The girls left first, and he followed a little after. He went out by the large gate, and when he was passing the side gate, he observed Mrs. Walker letting a lady out. Mrs. Walker asked him why the gate was opened. He remembered one evening being in the kitchen of the house with the gardener when Mrs. Walker came in, and asked him to put some coals on the parlour fire. He did not know where Mrs. Walker went when she left the kitchen. He did not know whether she left the house or not. One night when Murray and witness were going towards Carlton Lodge, they saw a lady and gentleman walking. They were walking very close to each other, but he could not say whether they were arm-in-arm. The lady was Mrs. Walker; he did not know who the gentleman was, but it was not Mr. Walker, who was from home at the time. He remembered one day after Martinmas being at dinner in the gardener's house. Mr. Walker was from home. They kept a watch to see if any one would come that day. They noticed Mrs. Walker go down to the side gate and let in Mr. Grant. Witness knew Mr. Grant. Mrs. Walker and Mr. Grant went into the house together. After dinner, witness went out to work in the garden, and saw Mr. Grant leave the house. He had been there about an hour. Mrs. Walker went with him a little way and then returned. He remembered once hearing a whistle sound. He thought it was after Martinmas. He was in the stables at the time, and when he heard it, whistled back. He remembered on another occasion seeing Mr. Grant coming along the road, and stopping as if to put something in the letter-box.

Georgina Munro deponed that she had been in Mrs. Walker's service from 29th January last till 8th March. She knew Mr. James Grant. About four days after witness went to Mrs. Walker's, witness saw Mr. Grant come in by the private gate. When he came up to the house, he did not ring the bell, but walked straight in, and went up stairs to the drawing-room. He had brandy and potash-water on that occasion. Mrs. Walker got it herself for him. When he left, he went out by the side gate. Not long after that Mr. Grant again came to the house. He came in by the side gate, and walked up to the drawing-room, the same as before. There was brandy and potash-water that day also. Mr. Grant rung the bell one day he came. That was at the latter end of February. Witness answered the door, and he gave his name as Mr. Grant. Mrs. Walker was in the drawing-room, and Mr. Grant remained with her from about one to three o'clock. Mr. Roy and Mr. Marshall came out one day. Mr. Grant was in the drawing-room at the time with Mrs. Walker. They both came running down stairs, and went into the dining-room. Mrs. Walker calling to witness to show the gentlemen into the drawing-room, and then shutting the door. Witness did as she was told. There was an outlet from the dining-room to the terrace by way of the conservatory. After witness had shown the gentlemen up stairs, she waited in the hall, and saw Mr. Grant passing the front door. He was walking quickly, and went out by the private gate. After he had gone, Mrs. Walker came out of the dining-room and went up to the gentlemen in the drawing-room. Mrs. Walker never told witness that Mr. Grant was angry at her for looking at him. Witness was in the habit of taking the letters to Mrs. Walker. She had observed letters with three crowns, and some with a wax stamp and "J. G." Mrs. Walker went out very often at night, whether the weather was wet or dry. She said she went to Mrs. Walton's. When she was going out on these occasions, she put on shabby clothes, which she never wore at any other time. When she returned, her shoes and clothes were very muddy. There was a couch in the drawing-room, and also in the parlour.

FIFTH DAY JULY 18.

Mr. W. S. Stewart, Solicitor before the Supreme Courts, was examined by Mr. Macdonald, and deponed that he had known Mr. Grant for twenty-one years. Mr. Grant was born in 1822; was married; and had two children.

Mr. W. S. Walton, examined by Mr. Macdonald, said he had known Mr. and Mrs. Walker for some three years. Mr. Walker was about forty-seven years of age, and he had heard Mrs. Walker say that she was about thirty-five. He would not take her to be more than thirty-seven.

Mr. Macdonald put in a number of documents connected with the case, and intimated that he had no further evidence to adduce.

Witnesses were then examined for the defence.

Dr. Littlejohn, Edinburgh, having been briefly interrogated,

Mr. John Masterton, surveyor, Edinburgh, on being examined by Mr. Balfour, stated that he had placed his two assistants at Colonel Hamilton's tomb—the one against the pillar upon the east side of the tomb, and the other against the pillar upon the west. Both young men stood upon the sill, looking each other in the face. There was an iron gate behind them. He went inside the church. From the eastmost window of that building he could not see them at all; and from the second eastmost window, the view was not distinct or satisfactory. The glass in the window was wavy; and, if a person moved his head, everything in the burying ground seemed to move at the same time. The line of vision from the window he had first mentioned was intercepted by a tree. He had also made an examination of the churchyard along with Mr. William Ormiston, surveyor; and plans had been prepared as the result of that inspection. His visits were made during the present month. The door of the tomb could be observed from inside the west gate of Princes' Street Gardens; and from windows in Princes' Street. In cross-examination by Mr. Macdonald, the witness deponed that the tree of which he had spoken was at present in full leaf. Of course it would not be in full leaf in a month like November. He hardly thought that, from the windows of the church, two parties could be seen shaking hands at the tomb. The greeting must have the form of a very demonstrative shake if anyone saw it from inside the church. (Laughter.) He had found the glass in the windows to be all wavy. The best view of the tomb from the church was to be got by leaning on the horizontal bar of a railing at the second eastmost window; but, in order to do that, a person must distort his body. (Laughter.) He had looked through a third window, but he had found it worse than the others.

Mr. James Brownlee, examined by Mr. Balfour, deponded that he was an assistant to Mr. Ormiston, surveyor, Edinburgh; and that, with a fellow-assistant, he had stood at Colonel Hamilton's tomb, while his employer went into the church. He could not see, from the tomb, which window of the church Mr. Ormiston was at after he got inside the building.

Mr. William Ormiston, surveyor, Edinburgh, deponed that he had been unable to distinguish the features of his assistants from the eastmost window. From the second eastmost window the view was better, but still it was not satisfactory. The glass of the windows was filled with wavy circles, and the slightest motion of the head gave everything in the churchyard the appearance of moving.

Mr. Balfour put in a number of documents, and intimated that the evidence was closed.

SIXTH DAY MAY 25.

Mr. Balfour was heard on behalf of the defender. As on previous days, there was a large attendance of the public.

Mr. Balfour said he attended for Mrs. Walker under the influence of very different feelings from those which appeared to actuate his learned friend Mr. Fraser on Friday last. His friend then seemed to deal with the case as if it were an amusing and facetious inquiry; but, however it might appear to Mr. Walker and to those who acted for him, the case involved to Mrs. Walker the most serious and important interests which could lie upon any woman. The purpose of the action was to fix upon the defender the crime of adultery, the greatest and gravest of conjugal crimes; and, if the pursuer succeeded in obtaining a decree, the effect would be to cast the defender forth upon the world without any means of support, without any house or home, and with a character so destroyed that her society would be shunned by all respectable men and virtuous women. His Lordship was not inquiring as to whether the conduct of the defender had been entirely wise, entirely true, or entirely such as one would approve. That was not the question. If that had been the question, he thought he could very fairly turn upon Mr. Walker and say that, whatever might be said against his wife's conduct, could be said with tenfold more force against his own. He thought it was impossible to doubt that there had been, on the part of Mr. Walker, an unfeeling ferocity and unscrupulousness in the conduct of this case such as was seldom exampled in any case submitted to the Court. There had been an attempt, by fair means or by foul, to get a conviction against Mrs. Walker. There had been no means left untried. There had been forgery, there had been a fabrication of documents, there had been a transmission of false messages, there had been every sort of intimidation brought to bear upon Mrs. Walker to entrap her into confessions of guilt; and that intimidation had been exercised by persons who professed to be her friends, but who were conspiring against her while keeping up the profession. It was only by dealing with the thing in mass, as it were—it was only by pointing to the evidence in whole of fifty-five witnesses, extending over about 150 pages of print, that his friend on the other side had thrown a sort of colour of guilt around this matter; but, when the real incidents upon which the charges were founded were sifted and examined, those charges would be found entirely to fail. He did not maintain that it was necessary, in order to establish a charge of adultery, that there should be direct evidence of the crime—that was to say, that somebody should depone to having seen the act committed. It was perfectly true that adultery was a crime which was committed in secret, and that circumstances might lead to an inference such as would justify a Court of law in granting a decree of divorce. But, if there were two explanations in a case, it would not do to say, "You must take the explanation which leads to guilt." If there were two explanations which could exist in the mind of any reasonable man, the person charged was entitled to the benefit of the doubt: and, if all the accuser succeeded in doing was to cast an air of suspicion upon the conduct of the defender, then, beyond all question, the party so charged was entitled to be free. It was important to consider the situation, the character, and the proved tastes of Mrs. Walker and Mr. Grant. His Lordship had evidence before him in regard to their age. The lady was about thirty-eight; and it was perfectly plain that she was not happy at home. There was no special attraction for her at Carlton Lodge; and her frequent visits to the Waltons showed that she had a great craving for society and sympathy. It was not said that there was anything guilty in her intercourse with the Waltons, and she was more frequently with them than she was with Mr. Grant. She was with them almost every evening; and her visits were made, not merely when Mr. Walker was away, but when he was at home. But the fact of Mrs. Walker being almost every night at the Waltons was one of those things which had enabled the pursuer to raise suspicions of guilt. Then, again, Mrs. Walker had an undoubted fondness for literature and the romance. Mrs. Walton had stated in her evidence that she told the defender she should write a novel, and that she should consult with Mr. Grant in regard to it; and Hugh Fraser stated that he often saw Mrs. Walker reading novels, and that she took a great deal of interest in literary fiction. Mr. Grant was a novelist, and had written numerous works. He was a person who was fond of the literary and of the romantic—that was an essential condition of his being a novelist. There was, therefore a bond of attraction between Mrs. Walker and Mr. Grant—they were fond of romantic literature, and they were fond of romantic circumstances, and might, perhaps, have gone into these more readily than prosaic people would have done. (Laughter.) Mr. Roy had told the Court that Mrs. Walker often talked of Mr. Grant, that she introduced his name without any reason for doing so, that she found his conversation attractive, that there had been no historian like him in the way of novel writing since the time of Sir Walter Scott—(a laugh)—and that he often walked about Murrayfield, as he knew the history of the place. Would Mrs. Walker have mentioned Mr. Grant's name so often if there had been a guilty and secret intrigue going on between them? It would require the most distinct evidence to show that their meetings were for a guilty purpose. Bringing them together would not do at all. They might have been conversing on the historical character of Murrayfield or on the literary subjects to which their tastes inclined them. In regard to the advertisements, even if they were to be taken as having passed between Mrs. Walker and Mr. Grant—which he did not in the least admit—they did not contain, from beginning to end, any reference to a guilty meeting or to a guilty intrigue. If there had been a course of adultery going on, it was inconceivable that there would not have been allusions of a kind which these advertisements were entirely free from. Even supposing that they had passed between Mrs. Walker and Mr. Grant, the worst that could be said of them was they were foolish and romantic productions—that they were the productions of very sentimental people. Upon the whole matter, he submitted that there had been an entire failure on the part of the pursuer to prove his case.

Lord Ormidale took the case to avizandum.

The following is a copy of Lord Ormidale's interlocutor in this case:—

"Edinburgh, 28th July, 1870.—The Lord Ordinary having heard counsel for the parties, and considered the closed record and whole proceedings, including the proof, finds facts, circumstances, and qualifications proved relevant to infer that the defender Jane Ann Fraser or Walker committed adultery with James Grant, mentioned in the record and proof; finds her guilty of adultery accordingly; therefore divorces and separates the said Jane Ann Fraser or Walker, defender, from the pursuer William Walker, his society, fellowship, and company in all time coming; finds and declares that the said defender has forfeited all the rights and privileges of a lawful wife, and that the said pursuer is entitled to live single or marry any free woman, as if he had never been married to the defender, or as if she were naturally dead, and decerns."

—*Weekly Scotsman.*

A GERMAN WAR SONG.

A NEW Rhine song, set to an inspiriting tune, has fast become the German "Marseillaise" of the present war. The following is a translation by Mr. G. Solling, late of the Woolwich Academy:—

DIE WACHT AM RHEIN.—(THE RHINE WATCH.)

A roar like thunder strikes the ear,
Like clang of arms or breakers near.
'On for the Rhine, the German Rhine!
'Who shields thee, my beloved Rhine!'
Dear Fatherland, thou needs not fear,
Thy Rhineland watch stands firmly here.

A hundred thousand hearts beat high,
The flash darts forth from ev'ry eye,
For Teutons brave, inured by toil,
Protect their country's holy soil.
Dear Fatherland, thou needs not fear,
Thy Rhineland watch stands firmly here.

The heart may break in agony,
Yet, Frenchman, thou shalt never be.
In water rich is Rhine; thy flood,
Germania, rich in heroes' blood.
Dear Fatherland, thou needs not fear,
Thy Rhineland watch stands firmly here.

When heavenwards ascends the eye
Our heroes' ghosts look down from high;
We swear to guard our dear bequest
And shield it with the German breast.
Dear Fatherland, thou needs not fear,
Thy Rhineland watch stands firmly here.

As long as German blood still glows
The German sword strikes mighty blows,
And German marksmen take their stand,
No foe shall tread our native land.
Dear Fatherland, thou needs not fear,
Thy Rhineland watch stands firmly here.

We take the pledge. The stream runs by;
Our banners, proud, are wafting high.
On for the Rhine, the German Rhine!
We all die for our native Rhine.
Hence, Fatherland, be of good cheer,
Thy Rhineland watch stands firmly here.

FATHER HYACINTHE AND PAPAL INFALLIBILITY.

FATHER HYACINTHE has published a letter on Papal Infallibility, in which he asks, "Whether Catholics are bound by the definition of the Council?" After admitting that authority is the principle of the Church, he says that this makes it all the more necessary to distinguish between an apparent and a real authority, between a blind and a rational submission. He then proceeds:—"I protest against the pretended dogma of Papal Infallibility as it is defined in the decree of the Roman Council. It is because I am a Catholic and desire to remain one, that I refuse to admit as obligatory on those of the faith, a doctrine unknown to the whole of ecclesiastical antiquity, disputed even in the present day by numerous and eminent theologians, and which implies, not a regular development, but a radical change in the constitution of the Church, and the unalterable Rule of her faith. It is because I am a Christian, and desire to remain one, that I protest from my soul against the almost divine honours decreed to a man, who is presented to our faith—I had almost said to our worship—as a being uniting in his person both a dominion, which is repugnant to the spirit of the Gospel, of which he is the Minister, and an infallibility which is repugnant to the clay of which he is moulded like us all."

Referring to a former letter, he says:—"Once more I appeal to a council really free and oecumenical. And above all I appeal to God. Men have been unable to make truth and justice triumph. God comes forward to take His cause into His own hands, and to judge it. The Council, which should have been a work of enlightenment and peace, has only increased the darkness, and spread discord in the religious world. War, like a dreadful echo, has replied to it in the social world. War is a scourge of God, but while inflicting the punishment, may it not also prepare the remedy? in sweeping the old edifice may it not prepare the ground on which the divine Spouse of the Church will construct the New Jerusalem?"

SINGULAR SUICIDE OF A CAPTAIN OF HUSSARS.

DR. LANKESTER held a lengthened inquiry at the Drummond Hotel, Drummond-street, Tottenham-court-road, on Saturday, July 30, concerning the death of Captain Stewart Cartright Emery, who was found dead in bed at the above hotel on the previous Tuesday morning, with a towel tied tightly round his neck.

Mr. Cormack Murphy, who was a retired captain in the army, identified the body as that of Capt. Emery, of the 15th Hussars, who was 29 years of age. He last saw him alive at the Army and Navy Club, at ten o'clock on Monday night, when he seemed very excited from other causes than drink, which induced witness to ask him what was the matter, when deceased told him he wished for his assistance, and retiring to a sofa apart from the other occupants of the room, deceased told him there were two officers, mentioning them by name, who were always turning up their noses at him whenever he was in their company, and otherwise insulting him. The manner in which this communication was made induced witness to think his friend must be labouring under a delusion, and he told him so, when he replied excitedly that he was not mistaken; he had observed the waiters do the same, and felt confident every one despised him, and but for the trouble it might occasion his wife he would see into the matter. Witness was drawn to the conclusion that deceased's mind was affected and recommended him to go home and lie down quietly and he would make it all right in the morning, when he was to call on him at his residence 34, Duke-street, St. James's, but when he went he was out and he never saw him alive again. Witness had seen the two officers deceased complained of, who disclaimed all intention or knowledge of insulting him, and one of them said he had not seen him for ages. He had also seen the commanding officer, who said the whole affair must be some mistake.

The subsequent history of the case showed, that after deceased left the Army and Navy Club to repair to his home, as was imagined, he went to the Victoria Hotel and asked for a bed. He then requested to be supplied with a telegraph form, and commenced a message to his wife (which was produced in Court, written in a nervous manner), but after writing the first word he threw down the pen, saying he could not write. He was recommended to go to bed, but would not, and became so strange in his manner that they recommended him to go back to his club, and this offending him, the porter, at his request, took him to the Drummond at half-past twelve. He was seen into his bed-room, requested to be called at six, and when the night porter, failing to make him hear, entered the room he found a towel twisted tightly round his throat, deceased being dead and cold. He at once called in Dr. Myers, who found his shirt studs on the floor, and all his property safe. Blood had flowed from his mouth on to the sheet, and the towel, which had evidently been wetted before application, was secured tightly round his neck and had caused death. He had fainted, in his opinion, while attempting to strangle himself.

Deceased's solicitor was examined, stating that there was no tendency to lunacy in the family, and nothing to account for the commission of the unfortunate act, which he endeavoured to show was the result of accident; but the jury refused to take so charitable a view of the matter, and decided that deceased strangled himself while in an unsound state of mind.

EXTREME HEAT.

THE army goes into all climates, and the annual report of the Medical Department makes us acquainted with the effects of exposure to various temperatures. The report recently issued gives an account of the consequences of great heat, as shown in cases occurring on board the Abyssinian hospital ship Golden Fleece in 1868, and at Nowshera, India, in the preceding year. The heat at this latter place was excessive. For four successive days the average in the hospital wards at 10 p. m. was 102·7 deg., and under the hospital verandah 111·2 at 3 p.m. and 105·7 at 10 p. m. The thermometer was generally higher at night than in the daytime, but the hot winds blew unceasingly throughout the 24 hours. Assistant-Surgeon Staples, of the 19th Regiment, states that all ranks suffered severely. Their condition may be described as gasping for breath; there was a peculiar feeling of weight on the chest, even in the apparently healthy; after about 20 inspirations a strong and convulsive effort was necessary to inflate the lungs. Nobody in the regiment had ever experienced such insufferable heat before; and those who never felt any bad effects from previous hot seasons were doubtful whether their constitutional powers would carry them through this trying period. Mr. Staples saw two dogs drop dead after slight exertion. There was a number of cases of insolation in the regiment, some of them fatal; the patients were not suddenly struck down, but had premonitory symptoms before the graver form of the disease, which was marked by insensibility and convulsions. The abstemious enjoyed no greater immunity than the intemperate; indeed, no case occurred among the notoriously intemperate. The premonitory symptoms were constipation, followed after a few days by nausea, muscular prostration, severe headache, and loss of sleep. The prolonged intensity of this last symptom was very remarkable. Then came burning skin—"the true premonitory sign of the disease." The skin felt roughened, as if particles of hot sand had been sprinkled over it; and when the open hand was placed upon the chest, a peculiar sensation of creeping was imparted to it. Whenever a patient's skin assumed the dry and burning feel, he was at once taken outside and placed under the cold douche bath. This rapidly cooled the skin for a time; the breathing became more tranquil, the pulse firmer to the touch, and the sufferer felt comfortable. By this treatment several patients who looked as if nothing could prevent their having an attack of insolation were tided over until the weather became cooler. Internal stimulants appeared to do more good than any other internal remedies. Forty-seven cases in the 19th were treated for premonitory symptoms; only seven became the subjects of insolation, and three of these died. Tatties were of little use in the daytime, owing to the barracks being built at right angles to the prevailing direction of the hot winds; but why the barracks were so built is not stated. Surgeon Staples give as his view that prolonged high temperature led to suppressed action of the skin, and consequent retention within the system of the effete material of the blood; these conditions soon give rise to a congestion of the principal internal organs, and this to a gradually increasing failure of the circulation, with death either from cerebral pressure or pulmonary engorgement. Staff Surgeon Roch, who was in medical charge of the Abyssinian hospital ship, believes that blood-letting may be of service. He notices, as the most characteristic symptom of the disease, the increase of the temperature of the body to an unprecedented degree, transmitting to a hand placed on it a peculiar burning thrill; a thermometer placed in the axilla quickly registered 113 deg., and was still rising, but the convulsive struggles of the patient obliged him to remove the instrument. He observes that exposure to the direct influence of the rays of the sun is not necessary to the occurrence of insolation; cases occurred in men lying in bed. The disease appears also to depend more upon a stagnant state of the atmosphere than upon high temperature.—*Times.*

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Customer's Daily Balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 6 months notice of withdrawal 4 per cent.
" 12 " " 5 "

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.
Bombay, 26th August 1870.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1864.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862 and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by Amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital	£3,200,000
Reserve Fund	800,000

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

AGENCIES.

Bourbon (Reunion), London, Alexandria, Calcutta, Hongkong, Saigon, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.

AGENTS IN IRELAND.—The Munster Bank, Limited. The Belfast Banking Company.

TERMS OF BUSINESS.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balances.

Investments and sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, &c., effected.

The Bank takes charge of Securities for customers, and receive Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway and other Shares.

Every other description of Banking business transacted.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Manager.
14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869.

HONGKONG and SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Subscribed Capital	$50,00,000
Paid-up Capital	$35,00,000
Reserve Fund	$8,00,000

LONDON BANKERS.—The London and County Bank.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

W. Lemann, Esq., Messrs. Gilman & Co.—Chairman.
Hon. James B. Taylor, Messrs. Smith, Archer & Co.—Vice-Chairman.
E. R. Belilios, Esq., Merchant.
W. H. Forbes, Esq., Messrs. Russell and Co.
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George I. Helland, Esq., Messrs. John Burd and Co.
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Solomon D. Sassoon, Esq., Messrs. D. Sassoon Sons and Co.

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CHIEF MANAGER—Victor Kresser, Esq.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Shanghai. Foochow. Calcutta.
Hankow. Yokohama. Bombay.
London.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

The Bank grants drafts at Current rates of Exchange on the London and the County Bank, London. It also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at its various Branches in India, China, and Japan.

INTEREST.

On Fixed Deposits will be allowed, payable half-yearly, as follows:—

12 Months.......5 per cent. per annum.
6 " ....4 do. do.

All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable, to the Agent, Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Any information as to rules of business may be obtained at the office or by letter to the Agent.

R. STEVENSON,
Agent in Bombay.
Bombay, 26th May, 1870.

FOR SALE.

TO PRINTERS and Others.—For SALE, a large quantity of French DOUBLE FOOLSCAP PRINTING PAPER, at Rs. 3 per Ream.—Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette," Meadow Street, Fort.

LETTS' MAP OF THE
SEAT OF WAR,
with packet of Indicating Dots,
Cash, As. 12; Credit, As. 14.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.— FOR SALE, 6, 8 & 10 H. P. Portable ENGINES, by Messrs. Clayton and Shuttleworth.

7 inch Centrifugal Pump, by J. & H. Gwynne.
Double Barrel Hand Pumps.
Hand Pumps on Tripod Stands.
Eade's Patent Pulley Blocks.
Traversing and Haley's Jacks.
Contractor's Plant of all kinds.
Galvanised Corrugated Iron, [in] sheets, 6, 7 & 8 feet long, 16, 18, 20 & 24 gauges.

Plans and Estimates given for Ornamental Gates, Railings, and all description of Machinery.

W. NICOL & Co.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.— ESTABLISHED 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and other insurable property, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates, by PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.— Capital £2,000,000 sterling; Funds in hand exceed £1,300,000.

Fire premiums for	1859	£228,314
Do.	1861	292,402
Do.	1863	341,668
Do.	1865	414,733
Do.	1867	460,553
Showing an increase over 1859 of		£232,239

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture both in Bombay and in the Mofussil insured on very favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.

Life premiums for	1860	£73,150
Do.	1862	105,703
Do.	1864	152,159

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 1st January 1869.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established in London and Calcutta 1834.

Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament, 6, William IV., Cap. 64.

Subscribed Capital	£ 500,000.
Paid-up Capital	£ 50,000.
Invested Capital and accumulated assets	Rs. 84,37,750,

Of which Twenty-five Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

LONDON OFFICE—No. 1, King William Street.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

DIRECTORS.

E. Morriss, Esq.
E. Tyrrell Leith, Esq.
H. E. Bright, Esq.
W. F. Hunter, Esq.
and
C. Peile, Esq.

AGENTS.—Messrs. Forbes & Co.

MEDICAL REFEREE.—Dr. F. S. Stedman.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley.

After the operation of upwards of 30 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1868, was 9,542 assuring...	£8,650,615- 8-11
And the amount of claims paid during the same period was	£1,693,344-18- 6
The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1868 were...	£843,755-15- 4

A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 12th May 1868.

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate	Rs. 480 0 0
And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit	" 240 0 0
Net Annual Premium...	Rs. 240 0 0
Or at the reduced English rate...	Rs. 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above...	" 123 0 0
Net Annual Premium...	Rs. 123 0 0

No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal, and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.

The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical referees are remunerated by the Society by a honorarium of Rs. 16.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THE SOCIETY.

1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.

2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.

3rd.—Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.

4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participation Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, i. e., without Profits, at reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.

5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.

6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiner, are paid by the Society, except in cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000 when the Medical Fees shall be paid by the Assured.

7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.

8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon Death.

9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good health, and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.

10th.—Policies, upon which the Age has been admitted, indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.

11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life, which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.

Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served in Duplicate so that one copy may be transmitted for registration at the Chief Office in London.

FORBES & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

INSURANCES.

CHURCH of ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.

Established 1840.

Empowered by special Act of Parliament, 4 and 5 Vic., cap. XCII.

Capital One Million Sterling.

Life Assurances of every description granted.
Retiring Provision combined with Life Assurance.
Free Policies issued which can never altogether lapse through non-payment of Premium,
No extra charge for sea passage.
Reduction to European rates without medical examination.
Premium may be paid annually, half yearly, quarterly, or monthly, as desired.
Parsee and Armenian lives insured.
For detailed Prospectus, &c., apply to
Bombay, 9th July, 1870. REMINGTON & Co., Agency.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE and LIFE.

HEAD OFFICE—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 (Two Millions).

TRUSTEES.—Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq., Christopher Bushell, Esq., and Edward Heath, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

CHAIRMAN—Bernard Hall, Esq.

DEPUTY CHAIRMEN—William Hind, Esq., Patrick Hunter, Esq.

John Bateson, Esq.
John Bingham, Esq.
William Bottomley, Esq.
T. Ridgway Bridson, Esq.
Alfred H. Cowie, Esq.
Robert C. Crosbie, Esq.
William Dalgish, Esq.
Henry Duckworth, Esq.
William Forbes, Esq.
Andrew Galbraith, Esq.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq.
William Hickman, Esq.
R. W. Kelley, Esq.
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N. W. J. Strode, Esq.
J. B. Thomson, Esq.
C. J. Thomas, Esq.
H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq.

ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER.—J. Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.
SUB-MANAGER—Thomas Walton Thomson.
BANKERS—The Liverpool Commercial Bank, and the National Provincial Bank of England.
AUDITORS—Messrs. Harmood, Banner & Son, Accountants.
PHYSICIANS—James Turnbull, M.D., Liverpool J. E. Pollock, M.D., London; F. S. Stedman, M.D., Bombay.

The rates of Premium for Fire and Life Insurances will be found as moderate as those of other First Class Offices. Policies are issued under the Life branch of this Company recently established in Bombay, on Civil lives, and Military lives in Civil employ.

For further information and particulars, and for prospectuses, &c., regarding Fire and Life Insurances, apply to

LAWRENCE & Co.,
Bombay, 1st Jan. 1868. Agents in Bombay.

THE GREAT BRITAIN MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

FOUNDED A. D. 1844.

EMPOWERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT, 25 AND 26 VIC. CAP. 74.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 101, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.

CHAIRMAN—VISCOUNT NEWRY.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

AGENT.

THOMAS FISHER PUNNETT, Esq., Bruce Lane.

MEDICAL REFEREE.

SURGEON J. H. SYLVESTER, F.G.S.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO ASSURERS.

PROFITS.—THE ENTIRE PROFITS DIVIDED AMONGST THE HOLDERS OF PARTICIPATING POLICIES.

POLICIES PAYABLE DURING LIFE.—By means of a novel and perfectly equitable system of apportioning the Profits, the Bonuses may be applied, first, IN EXTINGUISHING THE PREMIUMS at a given date; and afterwards in making the Policy PAYABLE DURING THE LIFETIME OF THE ASSURED; this important advantage being secured without the payment of any additional Premium.

NON-FORFEITURE OF POLICIES.—By recent arrangements, persons whose Policies have acquired a Surrender Value, will be entitled to a Free Policy, with participation in future profits.

CLAIMS.—No claim can be litigated or disputed, except with the consent of the Members present at a General Meeting, to be specially convened for the occasion.

DETAILED PROSPECTUSES, and all requisite information as to the mode of effecting Assurances, may be obtained on application at the Head Office, or at this Agency.

ANNUAL PREMIUMS

Required for an Assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the whole Term of Life.

Age.	Civilians.		Military and Naval.	
	Without Profits.	With Profits.	Without Profits.	With Profits.
25	Rs. 33	Rs. 36	Rs. 38	Rs. 42
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Printed and Published for the Proprietor by HENRY SLYTH, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

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